

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2796.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1891.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

MARRIAGE.

On the 12th inst., at H.B.M.'s Consulate-General, Shanghai, by P. J. Hughes, Esq., Consul-General, and afterwards at Trinity Cathedral, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., EDWARD BOIS, of Shanghai, to BLANCH MAUDE, youngest daughter of Francis Julian Marshall, Surveyor, H.B.M.'s Office of Works for China and Japan.

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THE MILITARY CONTRIBUTION SWINDLE.

THIS journal has enunciated its views in no uncertain language when discussing the disgraceful attempt of the War Office, backed up by the supineness of Lord Knutsford and the other crowd of incapables at the Colonial Office, to extort from this colony a sum of £20,000 per annum as an extra military contribution under promises and pretences that have been proved to be false and misleading. We also opposed in the strongest terms the huge imposition for so-called fortifications—which was only agreed to after firm promises of wonderful breach-loading guns, first-class torpedo boats, and other death-dealing appliances, which were supposed to be necessary for the defence of Hongkong—and we gave decided warning that this colony was only being fleeced for political purposes. Our predictions regarding both the famous guns and the extra regiment have been verified to the letter; our direct charge that an attempt was being made to obtain an increased military contribution under specious promises which would not be fulfilled, has proved only too true, notwithstanding the utterly feeble and purposeless extension of Governor Sir Vaux in the Legislative Council on the 6th inst. It will be remembered that, when the Government was forcing this most unpopular measure down the throats of the unofficial members of Council by the sheer weight of the official phalanx, we strongly urged the gentlemen who are presumed to be representatives of the community, to resign their positions *en masse*, as a protest against the wanton bad faith of the Government. And we again recommended the adoption of that most effective course as an answer to Lord Knutsford's latest demand. There have been some rumours of a public meeting to be convened by the unofficial members for the purpose of ascertaining what is really the opinion of the community on the question; but it is hardly likely that such a meeting will be held. Our unofficial legislators, with two or three noteworthy exceptions, have always rested under the suspicion of "trimming" when the worst came to the worst, and we fear it would be so in this case. The Governor, the other day, trusted that the unofficial members would not place him in the painful position of being obliged to do his duty in face of their views. What is His Excellency's duty? To protect the interests of Hongkong, or to coerce or cajole the unofficial members into assisting him to "squeeze" £20,000 out of the taxpayers on grounds which will not for a moment bear inspection? Who pays Governor Sir Vaux his annual salary of £32,000? Is it the Colonial Office, the War Office, or the down-trodden rate-payers of Hongkong? If we mistake not, His Excellency is paid for his services by this colony, and it therefore seems to us that his first duty is to his immediate employers, and that duty is to conserve and safeguard their interests. But he does not see it in that light; he is appointed by the Colonial Office, and, therefore, he must do what that enlightened bureaucracy dictates—even to carrying through what is a shameful extortion. We are sorry for Governor Sir Vaux and sympathize with him in his unenviable position; but it would be much better if His Excellency owned up to the plain, unvarnished truth, instead of making lengthy, inconsistent and painfully illogical speeches in support of what is accurately described by the ugly word "fraud." The resignation of the unofficial members of Council, the magistrates of the Sanitary Board, the Justices of the Peace, and of all other citizens who are in an honorary capacity associated with the Government, would quickly bring my Lord Knutsford and the vampires of the War Office to their proper senses.

The press of the Straits Settlements have borrowed our ideas, and are advocating their adoption with spirit and energy. Our contemporary, the *Straits Independent*, after severely criticizing Lord Knutsford's exorbitant demands, remarks—
Our colleagues of the *Straits Times*, who appear to be justly indignant at the action of the Home Government, and who has devoted special issues of his paper to expose the great injustice that has been perpetrated, very properly makes certain suggestions with a view to express the great indignation and "intensely bitter dissatisfaction" felt by this and other Crown colonies at the action of the Home authorities. We fully agree with the Editor of the *Straits Times*, and would gladly go hand-in-hand with him, although we do not believe that any further efforts will have the least effect in moving the Home Government one jot or tittle from the ignominious course they have determined upon. By all means let the unofficial members of the Legislative Council, and the elected and nominated members of the several Municipal Boards, and every unpaid Justice of the Peace resign in a body. Neither in the Legislative Council, nor in the Municipal Board are any of any practical use, because they are powerless either to carry out, or to veto, any measure in opposition to the official members, however brutal, or unjust.

rious such measures may respectively be to the community at large. In fact, they are merely the Government's gratuitous advisers, whose opinion is only taken into consideration when it chanced to meet the views of the officials. We have no hesitation in advocating the course suggested by our Singapore contemporary. Let the world know that for all practical purposes the inhabitants of these settlements are unrepresented in the Legislature. What has been done out to us hitherto with such a great flourish of trumpets is but the shadow and the substance of popular representation. If the gentlemen who now hold the several posts referred to will be consistent, straightforward and independent, they will let Lord Knutsford know that they decline further to lend themselves to the perpetration of what is but a "fraud, a delusion and a snare."

These are the views we have advocated for years, and we are glad to find that they have found so firm an echo in the Straits Settlements. At a meeting of the Singapore legislature held on the 5th inst., the Military Contribution question was made the subject of debate on a motion by the Colonial Secretary that the Council vote a sum of \$585,211.66 for military contribution and allowances. Amidst loud applause from his unofficial colleagues Mr. T. SUTTORP said that "the garrison was not estimated by the wants of the people in Singapore, but was placed there for Imperial purposes," "that self-preservation was the first law of Nature applied to Colonial as well as to Imperial matters," and he wound up by insinuating that the Colonial Office had acted the part of a Judas in sacrificing the interests of the Crown Colonies to the dictates of the Imperial Treasury and the War Office. Mr. FINLAYSON admitted that all their arguments would be of no avail, and so long as there was a little money in the Straits Treasury the Chancellor of the Exchequer would never rest satisfied until he got it in his clutches. Some statements in the Secretary of State's despatch were too "thin"; and although he (Mr. FINLAYSON) was a British taxpayer, he protested against this military extortion merely to save him the microscopic fraction of a penny which would fall upon him and his fellow taxpayers. Mr. BURKINSHAW followed on the same side and said the time was not one for argument but for action, and described the situation as a "monstrous injustice." The debate had not finished when the last mail left Singapore.

We recommend Mr. BURKINSHAW's forcible remark to the attention of the unofficial members of the Hongkong Legislative Council—"the time is not one for argument, but for action." And let that action be peremptory and decided. If the Governor, in what he considers the exercise of his duty, should attempt to force this unpopular vote through the Council by the aid of his official subordinates, every member should leave the table and at once resign. An appeal to the Hongkong community by their representatives in the Legislative Council would be a startling novelty, but it would also have the effect of bringing the satraps of the Colonial Office to their senses in double-quick time.

MAGNIFICENT (?) HONGKONG.

The *London and China Express* of February 6th says that an extract from a Blue Book on Hongkong is going the rounds of the English press which points out that the prosperity and advancement of the colony are bound up with the progress made by the great country on whose confines Hongkong is situated. Here is the closing sentence of the extract—

To encourage China in the adoption of modern ideas, to assist her, in so far as possible, in opening up her vast territory, and to facilitate intercourse between her and other nations, should surely be the duty of a colony whose interests are interwoven with her interests, and whose prosperity will be retarded in proportion as hers is held back by a policy of too conservative a nature.

These words, says the *L. & C. Express*, are perfectly true, and we have no very strong reasons to suggest that they are not; but surely anybody and everybody who knows the least thing at all about Hongkong and China, their geographical positions and mutual commercial necessities, didn't require these stale truisms rammed down their throats through the medium of an official Blue Book? Our worthy *London* contemporary makes these comments—

In justice to those who have had the making of Hongkong politically and commercially, it should be pointed out that, though a further relative increase of prosperity is in large part dependent on the progress that China herself makes, still what Hongkong has done has been mainly of her own volition. She had the material at hand to work on, and the opportunity has been taken, until she finds herself in the magnificent position she now occupies.

The latter sentence in this quotation is exceedingly funny, and again shows what a profound knowledge of this colony and its affairs is possessed by so-called experts and old China hands in *London*. Sooth to say, the material at the disposal of the men whose enterprise, perseverance and industry made Hongkong what she is to-day, was but scanty and of poor quality. In plain truth, the British pioneers of trade had to go through an experiment very much resembling the very difficult operation of "making bricks" without straw. Hongkong's commercial importance, as a trading centre, whatever may be its present actual value, either commercially or politically, is undoubtedly owing to the fact that Chinese traders in thousands, having confidence in the foreign invaders and recognizing the advantages of living under the protection of British rule, flocked into the colony,

until to-day almost the whole of the trade is practically in their hands. Foreign merchants still do a limited business both in imports and exports, but it is chiefly on commission or as agents or go-betweens for Chinese firms. Our banks and public companies are still under foreign control, and there are various shipping enterprises flourishing in our midst directed by foreigners; but even in all these, with but few exceptions, Chinese influence is conspicuously paramount. Hongkong is no doubt a wonderful place, a marvellous instance of successful British colonization, but in appraising the causes which have led to such gratifying results, the potent Chinese element has been generally overlooked. And among Far Eastern ports, this city of Victoria is by no means exceptional in that respect.

But what can the Editor of the *L. & C. Express* mean when he refers to the "magnificent position" Hongkong now occupies? Where does the "magnificent position" come in? The trade of the place could scarcely be worse than it is, and in no town in the world of the same size is there more wide-spread suffering and misery. Foreigners, unless exceptionally placed, are only able to earn a bare livelihood, and many indeed find it impossible to make ends meet. Where are the grand old historical "hangs" and shipping firms of less than twenty years ago? They have departed like the very much defunct China tea trade, and in all but a few striking cases left only agencies and commission shops behind. Trade in foreign hands in Hongkong is almost as dead as it is in Canton and Macao; the energetic, far-seeing and industrious Chinese have the game almost entirely in their own hands, and they know it well. Why do we not frankly recognise it too is one of those hereditary traits of English character which nobody can clearly explain. It is true we have a numerous and comfortably provided official class; and if the "magnificent position" of the *London* paper refers to these ornaments to local society, we at once cry *peccati*; but as a mercantile and, to some extent, manufacturing centre, Hongkong at the present time is in dire straits, and has been laboring under great depression for the past eighteen months. The prosperity of a commercial port cannot be gauged by the successful ventures of a gambling bank nor by the fictitious dividends of speculative joint-stock concerns. Hongkong's "magnificent position," on paper, was acquired during that eventful season of summer madness when companies of every shape and hue were floated almost daily, and about every foreigner in the town thought himself hand-and-glove with fortune. The bubble burst, and so did Hongkong's ephemeral magnificence. If there is a more poverty-stricken, woe-begone, and generally wretched British city on the face of the earth than this vaunted Victoria, we should like to know where it is to be found. The only magnificence in the place must be sought for amongst opulent Chinese merchants—and the successful Bank directors and their jacks. It doesn't exist anywhere else.

THE CZAREWITCH.

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS the Czarowitch landed at Singapore, to return the official call of Governor Sir CECIL SMITH, on the afternoon of the 3rd inst. Although the Russian Prince had specially requested that there should be as few people as possible at his reception on landing, a regular army of official bumpers attended in stage dresses of various descriptions, decorated with all sorts of things, from the meaningless star of St. Michael and St. George to that honorable badge worn by the modest teetotaler. On getting ashore the Czarowitch at once proceeded to Government House, the most conspicuous figure in the official escort being JENNINGS, the Singapore secret police officer, who followed directly behind the Prince's carriage in a hired gharry. We cannot conceive why JENNINGS should have taken part in this mild pageant, in fact, it looks almost like an insult to Russia; but possibly it may have been intended as a compliment and as a specimen of that astute, if usually incomprehensible, diplomacy for which British Colonial viceroys are so famous. After a very short stay with Governor SMITH, less than a quarter of an hour, the hope of Russia returned direct to the pier, with the secret police officer in the back carriage still in close attendance, and at once went on board the *Panama*. Probably disgusted with the fawning sycophancy of the local representatives of "the rulers of the waves," he left for Batavia, next morning, having, through the Russian consul, declined to receive any ceremonial visits from the Foreign consuls or from anybody else.

Hongkong, we are afraid, will be gravely disappointed. The rank and gentility and fashion and shoddy, and the other swells of more or less high degree who had made up their minds to hob-nob with a real Russian! Heir-Apparent—not to mention such minor notabilities as Prince George of Greece and Prince, Bismarck—and to give their tasty Court suits, Windsor uniforms, and Marlborough House togery a public airing, are already at fever-heat with indignation at being done out of the opportunity of again gallantly strutting in borrowed plumes. They can't understand why this distinguished Russian traveller should decline to be loaded to and to make a waxwork exhibition of himself for the special gratification of a hybrid crowd of smirking jockeys, who generally carry, what serves the purpose of brains somewhere in the region of the

boots; forgetting that his journey, to the Far East for his own convenience and not for the indulgence of the *capitule* of British settlements. But they vow that, notwithstanding the expressed wishes of the Russian Emperor's son, they will not be deprived of their anticipated outing; they will array themselves in all their borrowed war-paint, and roll up in regiments at Murray Wharf to give him a full-dress reception, and the hand will play and the fools will bray, and a great deal of sickening and offensive nonsense will be indulged in—just the same as if the future "White Czar" were the amiable "Dook" of CONNAUGHT, Prince "Collars-and-Cuffs," the late lamented King KALAKAUA, or his deceased majesty of the Sedangs.

The Czarowitch is travelling for his own special purposes and on his own business; his high rank necessitates that a certain amount of formality and official ceremonial must attend him wherever he goes; but he is not wooing publicity as an advance agent for a circus, and he has very plainly and emphatically expressed the desire to be saved from public receptions that have become a bore and from flunkeyism that is always objectionable, and it is therefore to be hoped for the honour and credit of this colony that Governor Sir Vaux, who is not built on the lines of the common or garden order of the Colonial official, will peremptorily insist on the visitor's wishes being rigidly respected, and that when he lands here the gorgeous scene from the usual Hongkong pantomime will form no part of the programme. Let the Imperial visitor be received with the dignity and respect we owe to the future ruler of a vast and powerful but distinctly hostile empire, that happens unfortunately to be the inevitable antagonist of our own country in the great political questions now darkening the horizon, and which sooner or later must be finally adjusted by the arbitrament of ironclads on the sea and armies on the field of battle; if hearty English courtesy can make the Czarowitch's passing visit to this far distant, outpost of British interests in any way agreeable, it should be freely and chivalrously offered in no stinted measure; but let him be spared the irritating, galling, and ridiculously dressed-up automations, the inane chatter of a painfully mediocre officialdom, the general burlesque business of a country fair, and above all, keep the secret police severely out of the show. We have no dynamite friends in Hongkong, and the Czarowitch only wants to be treated like an ordinary visitor.

JUSTICE IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

THEY appear to have a nice assortment of dispensers of law and justice in the Straits Settlements. We are especially favored in Hongkong, but the high-minded and ultra-merciful judges of this "Malta and Gibraltar of the East" are not a patch on the modern male *Porkies* who sling around in massive chunks the wisdom of Solomon and the latest edition of ARCHBOLD in the British courts of the Malay Peninsula. A few days ago we reported from a Singapore contemporary a case in which a young European had been sentenced at Selangor to three years' rigorous imprisonment on an alleged charge of having fabricated evidence that tended seriously to affect the social reputation of a Government official. We had no detailed particulars of the charge, but it strongly suggested another edition of the notorious Hongkong Conspiracy case, with variations. Some of the facts have now reached us and they are of thrilling interest. Here is an outline:—

When that spotless ornament to the British Peerage, the Duke of SUTHERLAND, was in Johore, he succeeded in converting the Sultan into a kind of Scotchman—to the extent of deeply admiring the ancient and soul-inspiring music of the bag-pipes. So enamoured did His Highness become of the edifying air of the "pipes" that he got the Duke to promise to send him an accomplished performer from famed Dunrobin. His Grace was as good as his word, and in due time a young lad named BOLAND arrived at Johore, and in the yard of old Gault nightly evinced the Sultan's dinner proceedings according to ancient custom. Before last St. Andrew's Eve the Sultan's piper was chartered, for a special excursion to Selangor to perform at the St. Andrew's Ball; and he went there and was so well pleased with the place that he accepted a position under the Government in the Kuala Lumpur Hospital. After some time, and for reasons not stated, Dr. SINCLAIR, who was in charge of the Hospital, suspended BOLAND from duty—and now the business becomes exciting.

It seems that a lady, Miss SAVORY, who was a governess in Dr. SINCLAIR's house, had died suddenly—'twas alleged from an overdose of chloral; and it was in connection with this lady's death that BOLAND got himself within the dangerous and uncertain meshes of the law. The young piper, so it is stated, a day or two after the death of the governess, made a voluntary declaration before the Resident of Selangor to the effect that, when outside Dr. SINCLAIR's house, one night, he heard a woman's voice, which he recognised to be that of Miss SAVORY, forbidding some person from entering her bed-room and asking how that person dared to take such a liberty. BOLAND alleged that the voice, which replied, to Miss SAVORY, was the voice of Dr. SINCLAIR, the husband of, of course, being that the Doctor had been guilty of serious impropriety. Dr. SINCLAIR protested the "lad" before the Selangor Court, on a charge of making a false declaration, and the case was heard before

Mr. WELAND, chief magistrate, and a jury. BOLAND, in his defence, made the same statement in court that he had previously made to the Resident; the statement was not substantiated by evidence—nor could it well be, seeing that Miss SAVORY was dead; and of course Dr. SINCLAIR denied the whole affair point blank. The Resident was examined, as was Mrs. SINCLAIR, the wife of the Doctor, but we cannot say what their evidence was worth; at all events the jury eventually found BOLAND guilty, but recommended him to mercy, and the Magistrate—who is evidently a judge of the Sir PETER EDLIN stamp—imposed a sentence of three years' rigorous imprisonment.

We are not in possession of the detailed evidence adduced at the trial, and it would be both unfair and unwise to attempt to discuss the probabilities on the mere outline of alleged facts. If BOLAND, who is described as a mere lad, did concoct and deliberately bring this charge against Dr. SINCLAIR out of motives of spite or for any unlawful purpose, his offence was a very serious one; but the opinion of the jury notwithstanding, such a MACHIAVELLIAN act on the part of a boy is hard to believe without some strong evidence in support. And we are unable to understand the special charge on which the lad could have been arraigned, entailing, even after a recommendation to mercy, such a sentence as three years' imprisonment with hard labour. Perhaps the next mail from Singapore may bring us further particulars; but in any case and whatever the circumstances, it seems clear enough that the prosecution was an ill-judged one and the brutality of the sentence a disgrace to the administration of justice in the Straits Settlements.

TELEGRAMS.

DEATH OF THE UNITED STATES MINISTER TO JAPAN.

TOKYO, 19th March, 1891.
Mr. John F. Swift, United States Minister to Japan, died here to-day.

(Special to Hongkong Telegraph.)

CONSUL ALABASTER PROMOTED.

CANTON, March 15th.
Mr. Chaloner Alabaster, British consul at this port, has been promoted to the rank of consul-general.

This promotion will probably postpone Mr. Alabaster's departure from Canton, greatly to the satisfaction of the foreign community.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Li, ex-Minister for China to Japan, left Shanghai for Peking, via Tientsin, on the morning of the 13th inst.

The returns of the number of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending March 15th, are:—Europeans 158, and Chinese 1,377; total 1,535.

The *Nagasaki Rising Sun* states that the German steamer *Merve* has changed her flag and will henceforth be known as the *Nippon-maru*.

It is stated that Mr. H. Kopsch, now Commissioner of Customs at Chinkiang, is to succeed Mr. E. McKean as Statistical Secretary, in charge of the department in the Peking Road, Shanghai.

The directors of the Sheridan Mining Company have notified the shareholders that a dividend of two-and-a-half per cent., being the first dividend of 1891, has been declared, payable on the 17th inst.

The rumours prevalent as to the probable withdrawal of the China Merchant Co.'s steamer *Kiangsu* from the Canton river, are authoritatively stated by our Shanghai morning contemporary to be mere *canards*.

Dr. KOCH's lymph has been introduced into Shanghai. The first inoculations took place there the other day. What's the matter with the Hongkong medicals? They are not usually so slow in scientific investigation.

BROTHER E. BOIS, W.M. of the Northern Lodge of China, E.C., was presented on Wednesday evening the 11th inst., at the regular meeting of the Lodge, Shanghai, with a very handsome solid silver tea-service as a wedding present.

We learn that as the French transport *Comorin*, which arrived in Singapore on the 6th inst., bound for Tongking, was approaching the Borneo Wharf several men sprang over the side. Three succeeded in making good their escape.

The steamer *Swatow*, despatched from Shanghai for Wuhu by Messrs. Melchers & Co. on the 14th inst., ran badly ashore at Half-way Point the same afternoon. She got off next day, without having sustained any apparent damage, and proceeded on her voyage.

The members of the Rifle Association had another field day on Saturday, the Short Range Challenge Cup, and Spoons being the events competed for. Lieut. Martin, R.N., won the Cup, and the 500 yards Spoon, for the latter making the excellent aggregate of 64. The 600 yards Spoon was won by Mr. Woodin.

The *Shanghai Mercury* reports that a collision occurred in the Poo on the 5th inst. between the steamers *Priching* and *Hatting*. Whilst the *Hatting* was lying in the Vegetable Bend the *Priching* struck her on the starboard quarter, carrying away two boats' davits, bending several stanchion rails, &c. The damage done was unimportant.

The Attorney-General moved on the 17th inst. the Mr. Harry Rutherford Parkes, B.A., son of the late Sir Harry Parkes, be admitted a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Hongkong. The Chief Justice said: "I have looked through these papers and have found them in order and I have, therefore, much pleasure in admitting Mr. Parkes to practice in this Court. As you say, Mr. Attorney, Mr. Parkes bears an honourable name; it is a name universally respected in China and Japan. Mr. Parkes in his practice, may confidently look forward to every consideration from all concerned in the law, and I make the order that Mr. Parkes be admitted to the roll of Solicitors of this Court." Mr. Parkes joins the office of Messrs. Caldwell and Wilkinson.

THAT heaven-born tragedian "Dragic Bower," otherwise Daniel Edward Bandmann, the esteemed friend and client of John Joseph Francis, Esq., O.C.—oh, the shame of it!—is now "ranching" in Montana. He will probably be lynched one of these days. The learned one would be an ornament in Montana. They generally run in couples—yes!

WITH reference to the military contribution in Singapore, it has been decided to call a public meeting under the auspices of the Straits Association, in order to enable the public of that colony to support the protest of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council against the arbitrary enforcement of an action from their Colonial revenues for which it is impossible to find any shadow of just ground.

THE Chinese Government, says the *San Francisco Chronicle*, is trying to borrow \$15,000,000 worth of silver at 4 per cent., but seems to be unable to find purchasers for its bonds at 95 cents. The brief dispatch which informs us of this fact suggests the idea that the silver is to be used in the creation of a legal tender currency to take the place of the present confused and unsystematic money in use in the Chinese empire.

We are glad to see that the suggestion thrown out some time since by the *Telegraph*, regarding the obvious necessity for the alteration of the conditions of the Hongkong Derby, has been followed by the Stewards of the Jockey Club. That body has issued a notice that in future the weights of Derby runners will be according to their inches, and not the standard 10st. 10lbs. of previous years. This much needed reform will altogether do away with the chances of those elongated transients of the Ancient and Eminent Class and will, of course, bring all horses on a practically even terms, and make the race much more interesting in consequence.

THE *Shin-pao* is responsible for the following:—"The forts round about Canton and along the coast are built of stones and earth. Viceroy Li Han-chang considers them to be useless against the attacks of the heavy modern guns now used in the Army and Navy, and has decided to replace them by iron turret forts. A certain high English military official is now in Canton, giving instructions as to their construction and position, requesting at the same time that he be given the orders for material and tools. He has since started in company with the deputy of the Board of Reorganisation, to inspect the forts along the coast." Who is the "certain high English military official?"

Two Chinamen appeared before Mr. A. G. Wise at the Magistrate's court (17th inst.), charged with having snatched a bangle from a child, and a pair of ear-rings from a woman in New Street yesterday. There was no evidence of violence adduced—it was simply a case of "stealing," yet the magistrate thought fit to pass a sentence of three months' imprisonment with hard labour, and in addition each prisoner is to receive twelve strokes with a rattan at the commencement of the term, and the same number on leaving the goal. If this is not wanton cruelty, what is it? It is a well known fact that after having received twelve strokes, a prisoner has to lie on his face for a fortnight to allow the part to heal, yet these men, after having been flogged once and undergoing three months' rigorous imprisonment, are to receive additional punishment, which will cause them to be detained in goal for virtually another fortnight, or be sent out with their persons lacerated to loaf on their friends—if they have any, or to die in a ditch if they haven't. Truly the blind goddess needs to have her scales adjusted in Hongkong.

In the *Peking Gazette* of the 4th March there is the first announcement of the Audience, which is thus translated—"At half-past three, the Emperor will receive in audience at the Tse Kuang Ko all the nations." Then follows a decree mentioning the high officials at Peking and in the provinces, whom the Emperor, after the triennial examination, finds deserving of special notice and recognition. These are:—

Prince Li
O-Jo-hu, } Grand Secretaries.
Chang-Chih-wan, }
Hsu K'ing-sha, President of the Board of War.

Sun Yi-wen, President of the Board of Punishments.
Li Hung-chang, Viceroy of Chihli.
Chang Chih-tang, Viceroy of Hukwang.
Chang Yao, Governor of Shantung.

The Board of Civil Office is to consult as to what reward should be bestowed on those most eminent servants of the Throne, who will no doubt surprise Lord Wolsey, and other home writers who believe in the repression of the Chinese by the so-called "Tartars," that out of the eight selected names only two are Manchus. The following notice appears in the *Gazette* of the 6th inst.:—"At noon on the 5th inst. the Emperor received in audience the Ministers of the various nations, Brandt, Denby, Walsham, Otori, Panza, Ferguson, and the *Chargé d'affaires* Ullsarr, Klemensow, Ristebuer, and Michel."

THE Chinese *Nippo* gives the following "fall and correct account" of the discovery of the new seam at Takasima:—"Having received indirect news regarding the discovery of a new coal seam, we dispatched a special reporter to Takasima to ascertain full particulars, and we give hereunder a full and correct account. In Takasima at present two seams are being worked, and it is estimated their production will be exhausted in two or three years, and falling to discover, after many attempts, any other seams. It was decided when the above seams became exhausted to give up working Takasima. There is an old pit situated in the south-east of the island about 100 *zsun* distant from Hyakumanski, and was worked by the natives 700 years ago, but after 650 *shaku* were dug which took them some 30 years, the work was abandoned. To this pit the Mitsui Bishi Company have directed their attention, thinking that with perfect machinery the old seam might be worked by the natives, might give Takasima a new lease of life. The trial working was commenced in May 1889, and after boring through the fault they discovered a seam about eight *shaku* high, but when they had worked in three directions, some 480 *shaku*, a heavy layer of stone stopped further progress. Apparently there seemed to be then no future prospect in these three seams, but engineer Matsubayashi, the British employed Brown, and others resolved to cut through the stone layers if possible, with the result that they discovered two seams of 14 *shaku* and 31 *shaku* thick. One hundred and twenty *shaku* have been dug at present, and as it is some good quality coal they are believed to be the old 18th century seam. When the survey is completed, and the report is a satisfactory one, the mines will be worked on a great scale. (The *Nippo* 11.23 English edition.)

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Imperieuse* came out of the Admiralty Dock, Kowloon, on the 17th inst., after undergoing a general overhaul prior to being recommissioned.

The *Rising Sun* hears that a French vice-consul has been appointed to Nagasaki, and will shortly arrive there to take up the duties of the position.

According to a native prayer the officials are now all out in force, praying for rain in the various temples in and out of Canton city. The monks are dry, wells exhausted, and the fields are fearfully parched. This excessive dryness is one of the causes of the raging epidemic.

The *Hupho* says that in the Hupho province rain has been constantly falling for nearly a month without cessation. The roads are rendered impassable and farmers are very anxious about their crops of wheat, which must be inevitably ruined if good sunny weather does not give them a chance.

The Korean correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury* writes from Seoul under date February 28th:—"The libel case preferred in the Imperial German Consulate by Major Lee, of a local regiment of the United States, and who has been some time, has been withdrawn. The suit was against Mr. Schenck, the Chief Commissioner of Customs. The gallant Major is about to leave Korea for good, and return to the United States."

It would appear that "my lord" of Consularia has not been received with open arms by the British Consulate on the Coast. As a "social lion," in fact, he has been rather a frost at the three ports at which he has called; but in Foochow, we note, he was placed in "leading strings" by the compradore of the trading establishment which, with cutting sarcasm, is sometimes called the "Pricely House." His lordship visited the Viceroy and the Tartar General in Foochow city, and must have been considerably astonished, to say nothing of being gratified, when these two officials returned his call. He was also entertained at a banquet by his Celestial host at the Ewo Hong.

This is from the *Hupho*.—During the terrible epidemic which has been raging in Canton, people were dying like flies. Funeral processions in grand and magnificent style were of daily occurrence, and all efforts in the way of prayers, incense offering, and prohibiting of slaughter-houses have been of no avail against the onslaught of the evil deity who seems determined to thin off the densely crowded population of the city. The magistrate, as a last resource, has borrowed an ancient brass drum from a certain temple, which he considers, has magical influence in warding off the epidemic. The drum is carried about the streets in great style, a procession of flags, incense burners, horses and chairs preceding, following, and crowding around it. The reduction in the rate of mortality is imperceptible. The Magistrate, however, imagines that the wonderful drum has done a great deal of good. As the prisoners in the jail of the magistrate's yards are nearly all attacked, as is only natural, by the epidemic his Honour has ordered the drum to be placed in the jail as the only means to preserve his prisoners and prevent them from leaving wholesale.

A MEETING of members of the Polo Club was held in the Cricket Pavilion yesterday afternoon (16th inst.), to decide whether the usual Sky meeting under the auspices of the Club should be held or not. It was proposed some time ago that an afternoon's racing might easily be arranged, and that a day in April be fixed for the meeting. It appears, however, that there has been dissension in the camp, for it was stated yesterday that four cups, which had been promised as prizes, were now withdrawn. Whether this was owing to the donors having repented of their generosity, or to the lightness of funds was not explained; but as the "pots" given at these little meetings—which have hitherto been of a most enjoyable nature—are generally valued at about \$5, there seems to be more in this business than has been explained, and no doubt the usual underground engineering has been resorted to. On the question being put to the vote, it was decided by the narrow majority of two that the meeting be not held. Eight voted for, and ten against the proposal.

Liu Ming-chuan, Governor of Formosa, is still on the sick list, and continues to persevere in his petitions to the Government to be relieved from the responsibilities of his position. Another memorial to the Throne is published in the *Peking Gazette* of February 10th, in which he says that he is far from recovered from his malady. He was then graciously granted three months' sick-leave, but he was not allowed to leave his post. Now, he says, he is suffering from giddiness, swelling of the lower extremities, dim eyesight, numbness of the limbs, and general debility, and his medical advisers report that he will eventually have a hemiplegia if he does not leave his official cares. Since last spring he has not been able to review the troops and the general works on the island, on account of bodily weakness. His illness last summer has weakened his constitution a great deal. He also has charge of the post of Chief Examiner, and the Triennial Examination will take place in the coming spring, which will require his personal superintendence, but he fears his sickness will prevent him. Therefore, he begs to be allowed to return to his native home for treatment, and hopes the Throne will take mercy on him and grant his request. The Imperial response to this supplication is the curt reply—"We have more to say."

A DOWNY looking character who claimed to be the possessor of the appropriate name of Bill Swan, and three other sailor pals—all kind of feather-heads, blabbers and fools—Nix to wit, left their native element, the water, and took to ardent spirits for a change last night (March 16th). They commenced operations at the "Rose Shamrock and Thistle" whence, after a time, they wandered on to "The Globe," "The Grand" and other select taverns in the locality. Their fun in the meantime, though, was of a very tame nature for strange to say they could not find a single man who was willing to tackle the whole lot at one time, so to speak. They were then they walked abroad and ultimately ran against P.C. Duncan Fraser at the bottom of Pedder's Street. The temptation to "duck" Duncan in the "briny" was irresistible, and the four gallants at once set to work. A desperate struggle ensued, and the weight of numbers was beginning to tell heavily against the constable, who at this time was being gradually worked to the edge of the pier, when two Highlanders, belonging to the 91st Regiment, rushed to his rescue and probably saved him from a watery grave. The "drunks" were quickly overpowered and in a very short time were safely lodged in gaol. They were up before Mr. Wise this morning and were sentenced to twelve months,—no we mean to a fine of \$5 with the alternative of sixteen days' free-labor. We pause here to speculate on the relative values of a pair of brass buttons and a policeman's baton.

SAYS the *Shanghai Mercury*:—"We hear that there is a strong probability of a new tug-boat company being shortly started in Shanghai, and from what we are told, the shareholders of the new enterprise will be composed mainly of persons connected with local shipping and insurance interests. It is said that a large and powerful seagoing tug, fitted with wrecking pump and diving apparatus, is to be built immediately, and will be followed by another, or possibly two, similar vessels to carry on the business of the company."

THE *Shin-pao* tells us that on the 10th day of the 1st moon the Emperor presided at Tze Kung Ko and entertained the representatives of the tributary States. There were present over thirty Mongolian princes, *galkhas* and dukes, seven representatives from Kitajinung, four from Hutukatu, two envoys, three vice-envoys and six secretaries from Korea, and over ten members of the Imperial tribes and Sachans. These participants were ushered in by the Board of Tributary States and the Board of Rites. While the entertainment was going on a review was held of the camp of westerners, of the camel brigade, and of the corps of "Invincibles." Sword and long pole practice then followed, together with races on bamboo horses and arrow shooting. Mohammedan tunes were played, and songs sung by a band of Mohammedan soldiers. On a platform about three feet square and three feet in height was placed a pine tree—a symbol of longevity and immortality—up to which was a flight of steps. A trained goat was let loose and ascended the steps, walked to the pine-tree, knelt down, performed the *koutou*, and raising its horned head bowed three times. Then it retraced its steps and descended the stairs backwards. The Emperor after distributing costly gifts retired, and the gathering broke up.

The following is the finding of the Court of Enquiry in the matter of the recent stranding of the *Nippon Yusen Kaisha* steamer *Toku Maru* on the Japanese coast:—

The Court is of opinion that no blame is attributable to the master, James Drummond, for this casualty, and therefore exonerates him, recommending that his certificate be returned to him. The casualty was caused by the chief officer, Henry E. Browning, who not only disobeyed the master's distinct and admitted orders given to him that morning, but also two of the orders in the master's night order book which he had signed, viz. to call the master whenever the course was altered, and also, should the weather become foggy. The Court therefore recommends that his certificate be suspended for a period of twelve months.

President, EBIRU SUYERJO,
MOUNTJOY SQUIRE,
Assessors, J. F. ALLEN,
TOMOKA SHUNJO,
TORII SEIJI.

I hereby approve of this decision and direct that it be carried out accordingly.
(Signed) GORO SHOJO, Count,
Minister of State for the Department of Communications.

Tokyo, 6th March, 1891.

The certificate of Captain Drummond was then handed back to him, and the Court was closed.

WE regret to learn from the North that our Tientsin contemporary the *Chinese Times* is on its last legs, and will shortly cease publication. Started under the *apris* of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. over four years ago, the *Times* has had a short but by no means undistinguished career, and it would perhaps not be too much to say that, within certain limits, it has fulfilled the main object for which it was originally established. We believe we are correct in assuming that the "long felt want" of the *Chinese Times* was designed to supply was of a purely commercial character—in fact, it was an advocate of English interests against German, French and American influences in reference to the Chinese Government, and doubtless its success in this mission has been substantially fulfilled. As a representative of independent journalism our Tientsin colleague had no *status*, and it made no pretensions to figure as a purveyor of general news. Its circulation was consequently strictly limited, and notwithstanding the powerful support of "the princely house" in business patronage, the statement of accounts probably shows a considerable debit balance. The *Times* had the advantage of having on its staff, from time to time, several old China hands, and distinguished literary men, such as Mr. Michael Mu, and Mr. Donald Spence, and its editorials on Chinese subjects were almost invariably models of correct style, and replete with evidence of careful thought and wide information. But scholarly essays would make a newspaper pay in these go-ahead days, and as these were the specialty and almost entire stock-in-trade of the Tientsin paper, its merits could scarcely hope to win appreciation from a numerous *sinophile*. We shall miss the *Chinese Times* and regret that its lines were not cast in better times.

"T'ien heathen Chinese is peculiar." Yes, very peculiar. When he takes it into his head he falls in love with the daughter of the hated red-haired barbarian, as we are dubbed by the superior million of the great Middle Kingdom. At times he goes it to try and poison a whole colony of foreigners, at least a few (now a wagger merchant in Saigon), the *bonaparte*, did his level best in that line only a few years ago. For a change, when laid up, he will make "no bones" about gathering up a band of his countrymen and with them enter a country town in the middle of the night, loot the pawnshops and carry off all the "son and bell" within reach, and hold them to ransom. He will even organize a gang of pirates, go aboard a British steamer in the waters of British colony, shoot down the Captain and a few passengers—just to create a scare—loot the ship and then clear out and have a "good time" way in the interior. But these were all "big swimmers" and bear no comparison with the choppoing up act enacted down in Fletcher Street on the 28th of January last, when a "chickie" coolie who had a few words with a "pal" about the payment of twenty cents, suddenly went to his box, took out a dagger, and his level best to make mince-meat of his companion, said, then cleared out. He was "fanned" by a wily detective though, and after being in the remand cells for the past five weeks—during the confinement of the wounded man in hospital—came before Mr. Wise for trial yesterday morning. Dr. J. A. Lawson gave evidence to the effect that when admitted to the Civil Hospital the complainant was in a state of collapse caused by hemorrhage from several wounds, two of which were "deadly wounds," one inches long by 1/2 inches deep, on the left side, two other wounds on the left side, one deep wound on the left shoulder blade, and one wound on the small of the right arm. The prisoner admitted that he "went for" the complainant, and added that it was done by him because he was set upon and beaten by a lot of "coolies" who were led on by the complainant. The case was gone into fully, and the prisoner finally committed for trial at the next Celestial Tribunal.

A REPORT has reached Shanghai, says the *N. C. Daily News* of the 13th inst., that a Chinese lorcha named the *Chia-wei-tai* from Ningpo to Shanghai, was in collision with the *Calcutta* outward bound on Saturday night, and that two of the lorcha's passengers are missing. The steamer lowered her boats, but as the lorcha did not sink they were hoisted up again, and the *Calcutta* proceeded.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. Fielding Clark, Puisne Judge.)
March 11th.

JEDDA SINGH v. P. F. CARNEIRO AND ANOTHER.

This was an action to recover the sum of \$50 lent on a promissory note.
Mr. Roddy (of Messrs. Holmes and Roddy) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Caldwell (of Messrs. Caldwell and Wilkinson) appeared for the defendants.
The plaintiff said a man named Nunes met him and told him he wanted to borrow \$50 for a friend. The money was lent on the promissory note produced, which was signed by both defendants. Nunes had since left the Colony. Cross-examined—Nunes was a money broker, and he told him he wanted the money for the defendants. He gave him their names as Carneiro and Santos. He did not know Nunes before. The promissory note was written and signed before he gave the money. He had lent money before, and did so for interest. Nunes agreed to give him \$3 per month interest on the loan. He received interest for one month. The rate of interest was not written on the promissory note.

Mr. Caldwell said the defence was that there was no consideration.
P. F. Carneiro, clerk, Chartered Bank, said he admitted the signature on the promissory note. At the time it was his intention to borrow \$25, and he had asked Nunes to get the money for him. A few days after Nunes told him he had got an "Indian" to lend him the money. The note was written by Nunes, and at the time of signing witness remarked that the promissory note was for \$50. Nunes said Mr. Santos wanted \$25, and he thought if they both signed the note it would be all right. Witness then signed it. He never received any part of the \$3 or the \$50. He had never paid Nunes any interest to give to the plaintiff, and the latter had never asked him for money. He did not know what had become of the note, but he thought it was destroyed.

Cross-examined—He had been two years at the Chartered Bank and had never borrowed money before. He had only known Nunes a few months previously, but he went to him to get the money for him. He had never seen the plaintiff before, and he did not know how the plaintiff should know him. He went with a Mr. Monteiro to see Nunes about the promissory note. He denied having gone to Mr. Roddy's office to offer to pay \$3 per month.

His lordship—As a bank clerk you understand that putting your name to a promissory note made you liable?—Yes.

J. A. Santos, assistant bailiff, Supreme Court, said he had seen the promissory note, and the second signature upon it was written by him. He signed it in the Registry. Nunes asked him to sign it for the purpose of helping Carneiro, who he said was hard up. Witness understood Carneiro wanted \$50. He (witness) never received any of the money, and he had never given any money to Nunes to give to the plaintiff. He never saw the plaintiff hand Carneiro the money. The first he heard of the manner in which he was duped, was when Carneiro came to him two days after signing the promissory note. Witness then told him that he had merely put his signature to the note to help him. Carneiro told witness that Nunes had told him that he (Santos) was in want of \$25. They both tried to get the promissory note back, but could not.

Cross-examined—He was not in the habit of borrowing money. He knew what he was signing at the time, but he did it because Carneiro was a friend. He admitted going to Mr. Roddy's office to try and settle the claim.
By his lordship—He understood Nunes was negotiating for the money, but that was to get it on behalf of Carneiro.
His lordship said he accepted the evidence of the defendants, but he thought the plaintiff was entitled to recover from the two persons who signed the promissory note. The plaintiff had no doubt lent the money on the strength of the note, although he believed that Nunes had got the money. He was sorry for the two defendants, but he was quite convinced the money was lent.

Mr. Caldwell asked his lordship to take into consideration the hardness of the case, and their inability to pay the amount.
His lordship said he was willing to bear what the defendants had to say about their inability.

Mr. Caldwell said that Santos only received \$25 a month, and Carneiro but \$3 per month, and as a word of advice to the defendants he would say that if they ever were in a like position again, it would be always best to submit to judgment and so avoid costs as in the present case.

Mr. Roddy said he did not ask for costs.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

(Before Sir James Russell, Chief Justice.)
March 12th.

In re SUI CHI.

The bankrupt applied to pass his final examination.
Mr. Hastings (of Messrs. Watson and Deacons) appeared for the bankrupt and Mr. Wilkinson (of Messrs. Caldwell and Wilkinson) appeared on behalf of several creditors.
Mr. Hastings said he had only seen the two affidavits this morning, but he did not think there was anything in them.

Mr. Wilkinson said, as he informed his lordship on Monday last, the debtor was said to have property. He had two affidavits to put in, one of which was to the effect that the bankrupt had property in Hongkong, and the other that he had property in China.
His lordship asked what there was in the affidavits after all. It was one person telling some one else, and so forth. There was nothing reliable in such statements. "I have recently made enquiries" who was I? and then the affidavits continued "and they inform me" who were they?

Mr. Wilkinson said the bankrupt had a share in the Wing Wo Hing shop, and that was a valuable asset.

His lordship—Where are the Wing Wo Hing people?
Mr. Wilkinson said they would have to be subpoenaed and it was impossible for him to do that.
Sui Chi was called and examined by Mr. Wilkinson, in reply to whom he said he had been trading in Hongkong five years; that the Wing Hing Loong. There were several persons who had been connected with the bankrupt, but there were only eight persons who the bankrupt owed. He had no other assets.

There is any other business. He had never become acquainted with the masters of the Wing Wo Hing.
His lordship—There is a shop in Queen's Road named Wing Wo Hing. Have you any share in that shop?—No.
You never told Vip Wang that you had a share in the Wing Wo Hing?—No.

Had you any interest in that shop before filing your petition in bankruptcy?—No.
A man says here that you have property in the country?—I have not.

Vip Wang, a dealer in copper and iron, said the bankrupt had told him he had property in China, but this with other assertions the witness failed to substantiate.

Mr. Hastings submitted that his client should pass his last examination, and that he be granted his discharge. The last witness contradicted himself several times, and the affidavits were only statements of hearsay.

Mr. Wilkinson asked that the matter might stand over for a short time, in order that he might get the Wing Wo Hing people to attend the bankrupt's examination, and that he believe the last witness, and did not see the necessity of further adjournment. The bankrupt was therefore allowed to pass his last examination.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

March 16th.

LIN YIK U, TSANG HUNG PUI AND OTHERS.

The plaintiff claimed the sum of \$1,332.30 from the defendants, carrying on business at No. 68, Bonham Street, at the Sang Chan Wo shop, for goods supplied by the plaintiff to be sold on commission.

Mr. Pollock, instructed by Messrs. Caldwell and Wilkinson, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, and Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., instructed by Messrs. Johnston, Stokes and Master, for the defendants.

Mr. Francis took exception to the writ, in that it had only been served on one of the defendants instead of upon the whole of them.

Mr. Pollock said they had only served the first defendant with a writ, and not the others. He only asked for judgment against that defendant.

Mr. Francis submitted that in their petition they sued against the whole of the defendants. His lordship said he did not see why the first defendant could not be proceeded against.

Mr. Francis said if his lordship was satisfied to set aside the whole of the order in the procedure, of course he would not object.

His lordship said that that was not a proper way to address the Court. It was not right to say that he (his lordship) was setting aside the law.

Mr. Francis said he did not know what to say, but the plaintiff had only served one defendant and he was bound to serve all the others. He submitted his lordship had no power to proceed against the first defendant, and according to the order the plaintiff had not taken a single point to serve the rest of the defendants. There were two defendants named and others, yet plaintiff had only served the first defendant.

Mr. Pollock said the second defendant named was out of the jurisdiction of the Court and they could not serve him. He was willing to allow the writ to be amended by striking all the names out but that of the first defendant.

Mr. Francis said the plaintiff had had permission to amend the writ by adding two more names, and yet they had not made service against them.

His lordship said he would adjourn the case to allow plaintiff to serve the whole of the defendants.

Mr. Francis applied for the costs of the day.

His lordship said he would make no order at present.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

March 18th.

THE BOWEN ROAD ROBBERY.

Cheung Ayan was charged with feloniously wounding Lun Anan, and of robbing her of jewellery valued at \$24, on the Bowen Road on the 25th February.

The Attorney-General (Mr. W. M. Goodman) prosecuted.

The prisoner pleaded "not guilty" to the charge of feloniously wounding, but admitted robbing the complainant of her jewellery.

His lordship entered a plea of not guilty.

The jurors were—Messrs. A. F. Machado, P. Reman, R. B. Pollock, W. J. Armstrong, A. Byers, F. G. Collins and P. Vitkowski.

The Attorney-General said the prisoner was charged under two counts which were—first, that he robbed and wounded a girl named Lun Anan; and secondly, that he robbed another girl named Wong Achun, together with another man not in custody. The facts of the case were that on the part of Bowen Road which overlooks Happy Valley, there is a rock called the stone of love, which is visited by inmates of brothels who suppose that the stone brings them some charm. On the 25th February, six or seven young girls from Cochrane Street visited the stone and were returning homeward by the Bowen Road. When they got about half way along the road, the prisoner and another man jumped out from the bushes; the prisoner was armed with two swords and the other man with a revolver. The prisoner caught hold of Lun Anan, threw her on the ground, took from her some jewellery, comprising four rings and a pair of earrings, valued at \$24, and bit her on the cheek. He then went after another girl, who was running away with the rest, and took from her some jewellery. The prisoner and his companion then made off in the direction of Kennedy Road. A witness named Wong Ah-nai, who was standing near the stone, saw the prisoner and his companion, and saw them carrying the goods, and wisely, called him to ask him why he was running. Witness, noticing that the man had something up his sleeve, caught hold of his left arm and found the two swords, and in the other hand he found two pairs of earrings. The prisoner was thereupon arrested and taken to the Station. He (the Attorney-General) thought he would be able to prove those facts, and he deemed it was robbery with violence to rob and threaten anybody with swords and revolvers.

Lun Anan and Wong Achun, gave evidence in support of the Attorney-General's statement.

Ishmael, a watchman, employed by To Kee, gave evidence of arresting the prisoner running along Kennedy Road, and to the finding of two swords and two pairs of earrings in the prisoner's possession.

By his lordship—He had been ten years in the Colony, five years of which he had been in the Police Force. He was going to his home in Wanchai when he arrested the prisoner.

The prisoner said there were two persons who did the robbing. "He got afraid, and hid," he said, "and he hid behind me. The other witness saw him and caught him. His mother was sick so he wanted some money, but he would not have done it if he had known the charge was so serious. He begged his lordship to have mercy upon him."

His lordship having summed up, the jury unanimously returned a verdict of "guilty" on both counts.

The Attorney-General said the prisoner had been twice previously convicted before a magistrate, and had been fined for robbing.

His lordship, addressing the prisoner, said robbery with violence must be put down, and he had not injured any of the girls; only one being hit on the face and that not seriously, but violence had been used in taking things from them, and a guilty offence, and that broad daylight robbery should be visited on such persons.

personal ornaments and threats of swords and revolvers. Such violence must be put down with a strong hand, and he would therefore sentence the defendant to three years' imprisonment with hard labour, and to be twice whipped with twenty-five strokes on the breech between the first and sixth months of his sentence.

DRAVERY COMMENCED.

His lordship, addressing the witness Ishmael, said, the public could well commend him for his brave conduct in seizing the prisoner. He had acted pluckily, very pluckily indeed if he had done as was said in his evidence, kept hold of the prisoner after being threatened by the other man who was armed with a revolver, and he (his lordship) wished to publicly commend him, and he would recommend the Attorney-General to bring the facts before the Governor.

The Attorney-General said he would have pleasure in recommending and reporting his lordship's observations to the Governor.

ARMED ATTACK ON A HOUSE NEAR THE CLUB.

LI A Kiu and Cheung Han, were charged with committing an armed attack on a house in D'Aguilar Street, assaulting the tenant, and stealing jewellery valued at £620 and a \$500 bank deposit note, on the 18th February.

The prisoners pleaded "not guilty."

The Attorney-General prosecuted, and said the prisoners were charged on two counts; first, with stealing two bangles, two rings, and \$125 silver from the person of Fong Wo Po; and secondly, with stealing a quantity of jewellery, and a bank deposit note for \$500 the property of Ling Pui. On the 18th March a detective received information and went to the house of the second prisoner where a portion of the stolen property was found.

The prisoner made a statement to the detective which he would give in his evidence. The house, No. 50 D'Aguilar Street, was attacked by a band of armed men on the 18th February. The first prisoner caught hold of Fong Wo Po, pressed her to the floor, and took the jewellery and money from her. Two other men went into another room and ransacked the place; the whole of the men leaving after being in the house about half-an-hour. The woman afterwards went into the room which she found in disorder, and the boxes broken open. The first prisoner had been identified, but he (the Attorney-General) was afraid the second prisoner could not be identified.

The evidence of the complainant, her two children, Lam Shing, and of Lam Sing, P.C. 236, was then taken.

The second prisoner then said he was in the street. He was told to stand in the street.

Chak Kwai, shoemaker, said—about 10 p.m. on Chinese New Year's Eve one of the prisoners called on him in First Street, at Sai-mi-po, and paid \$2.

His lordship—Why did he give you \$2?

Witness—He gave me the money, and said it was in return for money lent.

By the Attorney-General—In consequence of what witness said to me I went down to a house in West Street looked into it through a crack in the door and saw several bangles and rings on a bed. There were five men in the room; amongst them the second prisoner. I knew him before. I told the police of what I saw.

By his lordship—I went down and spied through the crack out of curiosity. I followed the man there unknown to him. I kept the secret for three weeks before giving information to the police. I did not attempt to "squeeze" the police-man to the extent of \$10. I couldn't inform the police at once, because I couldn't find them.

Charles Hadden, P.S. 92, said—I arrested the first prisoner on the 17th of February at 3.30 a.m. The reason I arrested him at that hour was because I got information at that hour, Inspector Quincey was with me. I told the prisoner the charge, and he denied all knowledge of it.

By his lordship—The identification of the first prisoner was carried out in the usual way, and as far as I could judge it was an honest, independent and prompt identification by the complainant.

The second complainant failed to identify the prisoner.

The first prisoner then stated I was not informed of the charge prior to the process of identification. The woman said she knew me by the colour of my trousers. The woman told another girl to identify me by the colour of my jacket. There are thousands of people in Hongkong, and many of them resemble each other. There's no proof that I'm the man. At 9 o'clock on the night in question we dined, and I remained at home until 1 a.m. when I went to worship "Joss." I was at home, the Hop Shing shop, until 1 a.m. The Hop Shing is at the back of the Hongkong Club.

By his lordship—I'm a boarder at the Hop Shing shop.

The second prisoner then said: the \$28 was given me because they thought I would inform. I was hard up, so anything is better than nothing. I was out of work. Several of them took the things to be melted at Canton. I am a shoemaker by trade. I only came here last year from Tang-fan city.

Chen Wui, master of a collier house in Wellington Street, stated his wife knew whether the prisoner was in his house at the hour the robbery took place, but he did not know. His wife was therefore sent for at this juncture. When she appeared on "the stand," however, she failed to substantiate her husband's testimony.

After brief deliberation, the jury unanimously found the prisoners "guilty on both counts."

His lordship sentenced the first prisoner to three years' penal servitude and fifty strokes with a rattan for the first, and to three years for the second offence; his companion in crime "getting off with two years' hard and twenty-five strokes for each offence."

His lordship's sentences, it was ordained, should be concurrent.

THE RECENT COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

THE HONGKONG POLICE v. THE DOCK CO.

An inquiry was held at the Harbour office on the 16th inst., to determine whether the Dock Company or the Police was to blame in connection with the collision which occurred between two of its launches in the harbour on 24th of January.

The collision, it will be remembered, resulted in the Police launch being struck a few yards astern of the *Meenane*, and the rescue from her by the Dock Co.'s launch No. 6, of Mr. Dempster and others, who were going to the *Meenane* at the time.

The case came before the Court owing to each of the parties claiming that the damages, amounting to over \$1,000, should be borne by the other, and they decided to submit the matter to arbitration.

Commander Hastings, R.N., (Acting Harbour-master) and Captain E. Burnie (Lloyd's Surveyor) were the arbitrators.

The Chinese steamer of No. 2, Police launch said that he left the *Chin-ai-sai* pier at about a quarter to five o'clock p.m. on the 24th January. He was going to the *Meenane*, and when astern of her he saw a launch coming from Hongkong.

His launch was heading East at the time when he first saw the other launch. As soon as he sighted the other launch he blew his whistle, and ran the ball 100 yds. He stopped. However, when his engines

were stopped, and before the way was off his launch, the other launch (the No. 1 Dock launch) ran into him on the starboard quarter, aback the engines. It was about two seconds after he stopped, the engines that the Dock launch collided with the Police launch. At the time of the collision his launch was about 14 yards astern of the *Meenane*. He couldn't get out of the way of the other launch. If he had kept on full speed ahead he might possibly have got out of her way, but he did not know. He did not see the Dock launch before he "rounded to" under the *Meenane*'s stern. The collision occurred about one minute after he (the steersman) had altered his course so as to come alongside the *Meenane*.

Cheng Mok Shing, P.C. 439, said he was on board the Police launch on the day in question. He was on the look-out, for, as soon as he sighted the Dock launch he shouted, and the engines of the Police launch were stopped; then the Dock launch ran into them. The steersman blew the whistle at once. The collision occurred about three seconds after the whistle was blown, and the engines stopped. He could not see the other launch sooner, because a lot of men-of-war were in the way.

Chan Meak Fok, P.C. 679, said he was on board the Police launch on the day in question. His station was aft. He

Asing, my son and myself. During the night we walked overland to Kowloon city, getting there at breakfast time. I and a friend reported the matter to the officials at Kowloon. The total value of my cargo was: pigs to *tail*, fish 150, silver 70 *tail*. The boat was worth 120 *tail*. After petitioning the mandarins at Kowloon I did nothing until the 25th of Feb. last. I arrived at Chinese Kowloon in accordance with instructions received. On the 3rd March of this year I saw and identified the prisoner in Victoria Gaol. I am positive that the prisoner was the leader of the pirates that attacked my junk.

Cross-examined—I have not known you for 10 years. I am not your friend. The only time I saw you was at Yau-ma-ti, as stated in my evidence.

The prisoner—Since he denies, I have no more to say.

Lam Sheng, said—I am a seaman and live at the same village as the last witness. On the 27th of June, 1888, I was on board the last witness' junk. On the 29th we were going becalmed to *Chungking* off Saman, when pirates attacked and robbed us. The attack was at the time of the evening meal. Before coming alongside the pirates fired at us. The pirates, led by the prisoner, attacked us, shot Cheung Ki the helmsman, and threw his body overboard. The prisoner had a revolver in his hand. Some of the pirates had rifles, others revolvers and others swords. I have never seen the prisoner before, but I know his name because our captain told me it was Wong Amun. The pirates ran our junk ashore at Tullung-wan; they then drove us all ashore and we walked to Kowloon and reported to the mandarins at Chinese Kowloon. After that I went back to my native village. About the 2nd and 3rd March I saw the prisoner in the gaol here, and identified him. I am quite certain the prisoner is the man that led the pirates.

Lao Faling, Commandant of the fortress at Chinese Kowloon, said—I know the spot where the piracy took place. It is called Saman, off Hongkong people, but it is correctly styled Sam Sulman. It is in Chinese territory and within my jurisdiction. The prisoner is a Chinese subject.

P.C. 174 stated—On the 23rd February last at 3 p.m. I went with Inspector Stanton to No. 75, First Street and there, in a cockpit, saw the prisoner and "grabbed" him. I have known the prisoner five or six years ago, at Yau-ma-ti, where I was stationed. At that time he bore a bad character. He was known as a pirate. He has the reputation of being a pirate. For the past two years I have not seen him. I don't know where he has been. I arrested the prisoner and took him to the Central Station. In the Charge Room the prisoner said he had been abroad for five or six years, in Singapore first of all and afterwards in Borneo. He also said he had been sent away from Borneo by the authorities and had returned very recently.

William Stanton, Inspector of Police, recalled, said—On the 2nd March I had the prisoner taken up with eleven others in the gaol compound. The first witness was brought in and picked out the prisoner at once. The second witness was subsequently called in and after slight deliberation pointed the prisoner out.

Asked whether he would make a statement or reserve his defence, the prisoner elected to make a statement. He said—The two Chinese witnesses are my friends. Both of them bring sail to the colony for sale, and we are all salt-smugglers. I have been away some years—in Singapore five years and in Borneo a year. When arrested by the Inspector I did not know the charge. On the 13th of February of this year I embarked on board a steamer at Borneo and arrived here on the 18th. On the 23rd of February, about meal-time, the detectives came to my place. They said "there is a girl missing." I said, "there is no girl here." Then the detective said, "you broke open some one's box and took 250 odd dollars." They then took my keys and searched the place thoroughly. At the Station I was told that I was charged with murder. I have lived over twenty years at East Point, and about six years at Yau-ma-ti. I went to Singapore when 31 years old, and in the first month of my arrival I was sent to the Borneo where I worked at falling trees for a while. I fell sick and was cured. I got into trouble with the police at Sandakan because I wanted to bail a friend out of prison. When I got to the Station there a policeman got hold of me and said I must get security for my good behaviour, and added I was a bad character—a runaway from Hongkong. I meant to go to Annam and came here to borrow money for that purpose.

His Worship—You are committed to gaol. You will not be released for 15 days at least, during which time you can apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

The prisoner was then removed.

A WARNING TO OPIUM SMUGGLERS.

A CHIEF OFFICER FINED \$500.

Lewis Stenners, a Dane, chief officer of the British bark *Wm. Le Lachur*, appeared before Mr. Wise at the Police Court yesterday morning, charged with being in possession of 200 taels of prepared opium without a certificate from the Opium Farmer.

Mr. Hastings, of Messrs. Wotton and Deacon's office, who appeared for the defence, admitted that the accused was in possession of the opium without a certificate, but said that the Captain of the *Wm. Le Lachur* gave him the drug to take care of. Defendant was a constable in the service of the Government of Honolulu and shipped on the bark in question in order to seize smuggled opium, and in this special capacity he did seize it.

William Aid, master of the bark *Wm. Le Lachur*, said—The defendant is my chief officer. The first I knew about the opium was when I saw the case reported in the newspapers. I did not give the opium in charge of the defendant.

Cross-examined—The defendant shipped in Honolulu in January last. I believe he had been in a schooner on the coast before that. We sailed from Honolulu on the 21st January, and there was then no opium on board that I knew of. During the voyage I heard that the defendant was in the Honolulu police force; I think he told me so himself. I was not told so by any of my sailors. A Mr. Brown of Hongkong is the owner of the ship I command. Messrs. Wing Wo Sheng are the agents of my ship in Honolulu.

To Mr. Dennis, who appeared for the Opium Farmer—The defendant never reported that he had seized opium on any previous occasion.

Mr. Dennis—I submit, your Worship, that the case has been fully proved, and I ask you to impose the full penalty that the law permits.

Mr. Hastings asked for a nominal penalty, on the grounds that the defendant committed "only a technical breach of the Ordinance."

His Worship—I impose a penalty of \$500, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment with hard labour. The opium is confiscated.

The fine was not paid.

THE HONGKONG & CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The nineteenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the above named Company was held this afternoon (16th inst.) at the Company's office, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the General Managers, and a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1890. There were present: Messrs. H. Crawford (Chairman); A. G. Stokes, W. Legge, A. H. Skelton, H. E. Denison, J. McCulloch, D. McCulloch, M. G. Parlane, H. G. James and others.

The Chairman said that as the report and accounts had been in the shareholders' hands for some time he thought they might be taken as read. The result of the last year was an improvement on the previous year, owing to the fact that there had been "better times" all round. The result was that the General Managers had been able to declare a larger dividend. At last year's meeting he said he hoped to be able to declare a larger dividend this year, and the report showed that his expectations had been realised. The current year's prospects might be considered above the average. He had been asked to state the area of the Company's property at East Point and its value per square foot. He had ascertained the measurements of the property which were 175 feet long by 100 feet broad, which gave a total of 17,500 square feet. It was not easy to state the value of the ground; it might be anything between twenty cents and a dollar a foot. He could not put a definite value on it. If there were no questions he begged to propose the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Stokes—Is there any chance of the Company getting the Naval Contract this year?

The Chairman—I don't see any better prospects of it than formerly. Messrs. Dorabjee had had it for a number of years.

Mr. William Legge—I think, perhaps, we had better discuss these matters in private. There are reporters present. We can discuss these things after the meeting is over.

The Chairman and others concurring, the motion for the adoption of the report and accounts was seconded by Mr. Legge, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Denison proposed that Messrs. E. L. Woodin, J. D. Hutchison and D. McCulloch should be re-elected a Consulting Committee. Mr. Skelton seconded.

Mr. Legge objected to Mr. J. D. Hutchison's election, and proposed that Mr. James should be elected in his stead.

Mr. James said he could not undertake the duties, even if elected, because he would probably go home before very long.

Mr. Denison's motion was then put to the vote and carried.

With the re-appointment of Mr. E. S. Whellier as auditor for the ensuing year, and an announcement by the Chairman to the effect that dividend warrants would be ready to-morrow, the general meeting closed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

BROKEN ROADS!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEAR SIR,—I ask you to publish this protest in the interest of the general public and as an appeal for fair play.

For eight months past the rate-payers have tamely submitted to the opening up of the roads, streets and lanes of this colony by the Surveyor-General's underlings, who have been making a "madman's" effort to lay down water mains, water-cocks, and water goodness knows what. A month ago their operations appeared to be complete, but during the past week Queen's Road East, Hollywood Road, Old Bailey Street, and some of the roads on the upper levels have been torn up—some of them for the first time and others for the second and third time.

Is there, I ask you, no means whereby the acts of the Surveyor-General can be controlled? He is clearly riding rough-shod over the citizens' rights, and in tearing open the roads at this season of the year, is jeopardising the public health to an alarming extent. It is well known that the germs of malarial fever are contained in the surface soil, and what surface soil could be more frequent with those deadly germs than that of Hollywood Road, for instance, or Queen's Road East, where reeking filth has for the past 40 years been soaking into the surface and sub-soils. This has now been turned over and over, and after rain, April's sun draws the steam out of it, there can be no doubt as to the deadly effect on the residents in the neighbourhood.

Can you advise me, and those for whom I am now acting as spokesman, what steps can be taken to check the Surveyor-General in these dangerous proceedings? Can he, or the Government be held responsible in the event of an epidemic of cholera and malarial fever overtaking us this summer, and making our existence more intolerable than ever during the sultry summer months?

Yours, etc.,

A RATE-PAYER.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1891.

[We publish "A Rate-payer's" protest, but we really cannot suggest any effective remedy for his no doubt well-founded grievance. There is a thing called a Sanitary Board in the colony, and we imagine that this complaint comes inside its recognised functions; our correspondent could formulate a proper petition to that august body, but in our opinion he would only be wasting his time, as the odds are that it would only lead to, and finally end in, a lot of silly talk. If a rattling epidemic were to come along and remove to a better land the prominent natives who were at the meeting, we are sure that things generally, there would be some hope for Hongkong.—Ed., H.K. Telegraph.]

MR. GASKELL AND THE MANAGEMENT OF THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—Mr. Gaskell at the Company's general meeting held yesterday took upon himself to comment adversely upon the management of the Hotel and the tariff of charges, and to allege want of courtesy.

I am instructed, in justice to the manager, to state that so far as he is concerned the Directors are satisfied that Mr. Gaskell's statements are quite unfounded and unprovoked, and that no foundation for the allegations exists.

The Hotel charges, which have been in force during the past year, may be learned at any time on application to Mr. Tucker, the manager, and will speak for themselves.

R. LYALL, Secretary.

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1891.

THE TZU KUANG KO.

North of the Chu On Chai on the west shore of the lake is the Tzu Kuang Ko. In front of this hall at every triennial examination the

"The Tzu Kuang Ko, or Hall of Purple Religion" is a building of the Imperial style, but built by the local gentry. It is a description of the celebrated building erected towards the end of the last century.

military and civil graduates are examined in riding and archery. Here also at the New Year a feast is ordinarily given in honour of the dependencies of the Empire. It is situated on the western shore of the Tzu Chih (the Man Hai) toward the north. Anciently, a pavilion stood here several scores of feet high and a small kiosk with a round roof. On the right and left sides of the pavilion were four arches adjoining the wings of the main building which was surrounded by lofty steps. Below and not far away was the archery ground and the trench for the mounted bowmen.

The Emperor Wu Tsung (1506) of the Ming Dynasty altered this building in order to better see the practice at archery, and called it the Level Terrace, so it was removed and the Tzu Kuang Ko erected in its place. To the north, outside the gate, stands the Chin Ao Hall. During the time of the Ming it was a very costly building of the 5th moon to have had a battle of dragon boats, races of the imperial horses, and matches at archery between the braves of the Court, in the Emperor's presence. In the present dynasty, also, during the reign of Kang Hsi, on the 2nd and 3rd days before the middle of the 8th moon, the high officers of the three superior banners assembled here to engage in contests with the bow. The Emperor Kang Hsi alluded to this in some verses which he wrote:—

"The contesting soldiers enter through the flower."

"The horses with their trappings scatter beyond the willows."

When the contest was over rolls of satin and pieces of silver were bestowed according to merit.

In the 24th year of Kienlung (1769), when the Mohammedan tribes were overcome, the names of one hundred officers who had gained distinction in the war were inscribed in the Tzu Kuang Ko, and a picture was painted there of a battle of the army in the West. The names of one hundred officers who had gained glory in the Chin Chuan campaign (1776) were also inscribed here, and the front hall of the Tzu Kuang Ko was altered and a picture of one of the battles fought there. Verses laudatory of the first fifty of these officers were written by the Emperor himself, and of the last fifty by the Ministers of the Hanlin, at the Emperor's command. After the return of the army those who had distinguished themselves were feasted here.

Behind the Tzu Kuang Ko stands the Wu Chung Tien, and north of this the Shih Yang Kuang. In here were placed the flag carried by the troops in the Chin Chuan campaign, and the arms which they captured, as an incentive to the valour of the army.—Chinese Times.

SHANGHAI PAPER HUNT CLUB.

SATURDAY, 17TH MARCH, 1891.

Stewards: A. O. Schuffenhauer, Esq.; Master: J. Callaway, Esq.; A. Cusby, Jr., Esq.; Harb. Back, Esq.; E. S. Perrott, Esq.; C. Vincent Smith, Esq.; and F. Aycough, Esq.; Hon. Secretary: A. P. Wood, Esq., Starter.

The first part of the afternoon was very pleasant and was taken advantage of by a good many people, but later on the weather was colder and overcasts were registered by those who viewed the racing from the top of the Grand Stand. The races in which the most interest were taken were the steeplechases, nearly everybody on the Grand Stand went line to the top of the building to view them. During the afternoon the Town Band, under Chev. Vely played musical selections.

The following were the events:—

ONE MILE RACE: sweepstakes of \$100 each; catch weights over 11st. 11bs.; winners of any official list race extra.

Mr. H. J. H. Tapp's Resolution, 11st. 7lb. Mr. Tulloch 1

Mr. F. Maitland's Pulpit, 11st. 8lb. Mr. Tulloch 2

Mr. C. Jordan's Exchange, 11st. 7lb. Mr. Tulloch 3

Mr. W. Bullard's Marmalade, 11st. 6lb. Mr. Tulloch 4

Mr. C. F. Renny's Black Diver, 11st. 5lb. Mr. Tulloch 5

Mr. C. F. Woodward's Bandicoot, 11st. 4lb. Mr. Tulloch 6

Mr. Harb. Back's Vintage, 11st. 3lb. Mr. Ramsey 1

Mr. F. F. Ferri's Likelihood, 11st. 2lb. Mr. Ramsey 2

Mr. R. de Malherbe's Skylark, 11st. 1lb. Mr. Ramsey 3

Mr. Geo. Dallas's Mistle, 11st. 0lb. Mr. Ramsey 4

Mr. Thor. Kingsmill's Malbroock, 11st. 0lb. Mr. Ramsey 5

Mr. McCarthy 6

Of fifteen entries, eleven ponies faced the starter and after a little trouble they were induced to go away with some degree of unanimity, but Malbroock was to the fore through the first jump, and pushed ahead and disputed places with the others, and at the jump before the Grand Stand was reached Venture refused, and while negotiating the next one in front of the Grand Stand, broke fall and threw his rider over his head, thus allowing the riders to pass him, and Kingsmill to lead, and the good luck to pass all the ponies in succession except Kingsmill. Black Adder was third, Venture fourth.

HONORARY MEMBERS' CUP, value \$25, added to a Sweepstakes of \$300 each; catch weights over 11st. 11bs.; winners of any official list race extra; riders who have won any official race to carry 5lb. extra; penalties accumulated. Two miles.

Mr. A. O. Schuffenhauer's Stalwart, 11st. 5lb. Mr. Renny 1

Mr. A. O. Schuffenhauer's Vindictive, 11st. 4lb. Mr. Renny 2

Mr. Geo. Dallas's Seashore, 11st. 3lb. Mr. Renny 3

Mr. Cusby, Jr.'s Millionaire, 11st. 2lb. Mr. Renny 4

Mr. C. F. Woodward's Wallaby, 11st. 1lb. Mr. Renny 5

Mr. Jas. Jones's Baby, 11st. 0lb. Mr. Renny 6

Mr. F. Aycough's Fidelity, 11st. 0lb. Mr. Renny 7

Mr. Tulloch 8

Mr. Thor. Kingsmill's Malbroock, 11st. 0lb. Mr. McCarthy 1

Of the ten ponies entered, eight started and they got away well together, but Malbroock soon took the lead, though Malbroock quickly collared him and maintained his lead till the last of the Grand Stand, the other ponies coming in a bunch some distance behind him. Before reaching the Long-fall Gate his luck deserted him, and he fell back, and so the Seashore was enabled to take his place, but this pony was not passed by Stalwart and Vindictive.

and they came in first in the order named, Seashore third. Time 4 min. 35 sec.

THE CONSOLATION STEEPLECHASE, value \$25, added to a Sweepstakes of \$300 each; previous winners of a Hunt or Steeplechase Prize excluded; catch weights over 11st. 11bs.; entrance fees to second pony. From Widow's Monument once round and in.

Mr. P. A. Crosthwaite's Carless, 11st. 10lb. Owner 1

Mr. E. S. Perrott's Cafe, 11st. 9lb. Owner 2

Mr. C. G. Davies' Lushan, 11st. 8lb. Mr. Tulloch 3

Mr. F. Maitland's Sky Pilot, 11st. 7lb. Mr. Crawford 4

Mr. C. Jordan's Exchange, 11st. 6lb. Mr. Ruff 5

Mr. Geo. Dallas's Seashore, 11st. 5lb. Owner 6

Mr. F. Vuyyan's Pipeclay, 11st. 4lb. Mr. Aycough 7

Mr. F. Souter's Garry, 11st. 3lb. Owner 8

Mr. C. Ingham's Holdsworth, 11st. 2lb. Mr. Read 9

Mr. J. Callaway's Tattily, 11st. 1lb. Mr. Midwood 10

Ten out of a dozen entrants tried conclusions for the Consolation, and got away very well. The first jump was taken by Carless, but the next pony refused, the others taking the jump nicely. Later on two ponies came to grief, and were out of the race. Carless, skillfully piloted by his owner, maintained his lead to the finish, the second and third ponies, Cafe and Lushan, coming in some distance behind him.

THE BEEF STAKES.—Three-quarters of a Mile. A Handicap for heavy weight riders. Entrance \$300.

Mr. H. J. H. Tapp's Resolution, 195lb. Owner 1

Mr. A. O. Schuffenhauer's Stalwart, 185lb. Owner 2

Mr. Jas. Jones's Baby, 180lb. Owner 3

Mr. F. Mann's Sulpho, 185lb. Owner 4

Mr. C. P. Woodward's Bandicoot, 195lb. Owner 5

Mr. O. Middleton's Lochiel, 185lb. Mr. Moore 6

In this race the ponies carried considerable weight, and the heavier rider was the winner, for although Lochiel and Bandicoot took the lead for a short time, they had eventually to give place to Resolution, a position this pony kept to the finish. Stalwart second, Baby third—close up; Lochiel fourth.—Time, 1 min. 37 1/2 sec.

THE "SULPHO" CUP.—Presented. Value \$25. For all starters at the meeting. Winners excluded. Catch weights over 10st. 7lb. From Grand Stand jump once round and finish over the same jump. Post entries. Entrance fees (\$2) to go to the second pony.

Mr. A. O. Schuffenhauer's Black Adder, 10st. 9lb. Mr. Renny 1

Mr. C. F. Davies' Lushan, 10st. 8lb. Mr. Tulloch 2

Mr. C. Ingham's Holdsworth, 11st. 7lb. Mr. Tulloch 3

Mr. Vuyyan's Pipeclay, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Ruff 4

Mr. F. Souter's Garry, 10st. 7lb. Owner 5

Mr. Reynolds's Perseverance, 11st. 7lb. Owner 6

Mr. Maitland's Sky Pilot, 10st. 7lb. Mr. Crawford 7

Mr. F. F. Ferri's Likelihood, 10st. 6lb. Mr. McCarthy 8

Black Adder led from the start in this steeplechase, and was not passed by any of the ponies among whom there were considerable changes in relative positions. Gerry and Sky Pilot failed to negotiate one of the jumps but Lushan and Holdsworth stuck as close as they could to the leader, and it was a good neck-and-neck struggle between them for second place. Lushan was second and Holdsworth third.

BARE BACK RACE.—Entries (\$100) will close on the ground.—Three-quarters of a mile. Surrogates allowed. Catch weights.

Black Diver, Mr. Renny 1

Seashore, Mr. Dallas 2

Fidelity, Mr. Aycough 3

Eschbacher, Mr. Tulloch 4

Tetotum, Mr. Coutts 5

Tattily, Mr. Midwood 6

Kingcraft, Mr. Read 7

Vindictive, Mr. Edliad 8

Pulpit, Mr. Whitfield 9

Nine started in this race, and the riders had to wait on the ground without a start. Eight of them did so easily, but the ninth was some difficulty. There was a false start, and two of the ponies, Tetotum and Kingcraft, went nearly round the course before they could be stopped, and had then little chance of winning against comparatively fresh ponies. When the flag fell, Black Diver took the lead which he kept to the finish and won easily, Seashore second, Fidelity third, the others came trailing in.—Time, 1 min. 35 1/2 sec.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, 16th March, 1891.

Three pirates were captured on board the steamship *Powson* this morning, flying nimble with revolvers and knives, and with dynamite to their belts. It appears they were "suspects" and some Chinese detectives, sent by the Canton Government to "shadow" them, followed them on board the steamer at Hongkong and kept a careful watch upon them throughout the passage. This morning just as the steamer turned into the straight reach, up past the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the detectives pounced on their prey and quickly had them secured and searched, and the above-mentioned satisfactory evidence as to their characters. On arrival at the Steamship Co.'s wharf a guard of soldiers was promptly in attendance, and the prisoners, well looked up and guarded, were at once conveyed into the city to meet their justly-merited doom.

Heavy thunder-storms are prevailing here, reducing sickness and supplying the long-desired want of rain. A grotesque fool from the Whampoa temple was brought up here as a last resource to move the Clerk of the Weather, and it was returned to its abode attended by grand ceremony this morning, having worked the oracle to John Chinaman's complete satisfaction.

FOOCHOW.

Very heavy rain is reported in the country, and the natives fear a flood will take place shortly.

Infuenza is attacking the natives with all its painful severity, and few families in the city are free from it.

The price of rice, we are glad to learn, is now cheaper some twenty cents a picul. We hope for the sake of the poor class of people to see it still cheaper, as the present ruling price is beyond their means.

Natives are talking freely of the expected arrival of the Curlew at this port, and as such a person is considered by our Celestials as almost supernatural, they will no doubt gather a mass to have a look at him.

A body of some twenty native hunters, succeeded, we learn, in killing as many as five deer, close by Hing-shan, one of the tigers weighing as much as three piculs. Their skin will no doubt be carried about the settlement for long, for sale.

Much has been written on the subject of the tea market in some of the daily papers during the past few days. Hardly anyone, we presume, thinks that there will be a famine in tea; but many buyers are making the practical position to

be strong enough to warrant their paying higher prices than we have been used to lately. Tea at any rate Indian tea—is none too dear yet, in spite of the recent strong advance. The fact is that a long period of depression has spoiled us all, and we have grown to expect too much for our money. One thing seems fairly certain, that whether there is method or no method in our madness, prices will not be lower again this season. On this point everyone seems to be agreed—the *domestic* traders as well as the "bucket-shop" speculators. Prices up to date have not been raised "madly," and in this the present advance differs from some previous scares. Tea, all round, still shows fair value—good value, in fact, thought it may look dear compared with what could be bought in, say, the opening month of 1889 season. Tea too cheap is of no advantage to any section of the trade.—Edna.

FORMOSA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Tainan, 1st March, 1891.

A little excitement was caused in our community a few days ago by the visit of a dozen aborigines from the border. During their stay they were under the care of Dr. Mackay, who did everything possible to make things pleasant for them. Lots of presents in the shape of wearing apparel, tobacco, etc., were given to them, in the acceptance of which they were not over-demonstrative; in fact when a thing was given to them, their delight did not manifest itself by their breaking into thanks to the donor, but in showing their acquisitions to their companions. Their features did not betray any of the ferocity one would expect from savages; they appeared more like overgrown children, full of life and laughter

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

[illegible]

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED.
DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.

PURE WINES.

WE beg to invite careful attention to the following selection from our Wine List, for we have succeeded in combining purity and excellence of quality with moderate prices.

SHERRY.

	per case.	per bottle.
Vino Generoso—a generous round wine, green seal.....	\$6.00	\$0.60
Vino Depasito—a medium dry wine with delicate flavour, red seal.....	\$10.00	\$1.00
Amontillado—high class natural wine for connoisseurs of Sherry, yellow seal.....	\$12.00	\$1.10
Delicious—the very finest sherry procurable, 6 years in bottle.....	\$14.00	\$1.25

PORT.

Superior quality.....	\$10.00	\$1.00
Invalid Port, gold seal.....	\$12.00	\$1.10
Old Tawny, soft and mellow.....	\$14.00	\$1.25
Black seal.....	\$10.00	\$1.00
Special selected old vintage.....	\$10.00	\$1.00

BURUNDY.

Beune—a full-bodied Red Burgundy with strengthening properties.....	\$14.00	\$1.25
Chablis—a mellow White Burgundy, fine flavour and bouquet.....	\$14.00	\$1.25

CHAMPAGNE.

Avis—a well matured, specially selected dry wine.....	\$8.00	\$1.75
Lemone—Vin blanc—Cuvée Royale. As supplied regularly to the Prince of Wales, House of Commons, and the chief clubs in London, &c.....	\$12.00	\$2.00
Per case of 24 bottles.....	\$23.00	\$1.00

We are sole Agents in China for the Sale of this splendid Wine.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 9th March, 1891.

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BY APPOINTMENT.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

Our New Factory has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery, of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English Makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

LARGE BOMBAY

"SODAS"

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, free of Extra Charge, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS, whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order. FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empty when received in good order. Counterfeit Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is, "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG," And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:

PURE AERATED WATERS
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SALTZETTER WATER

LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
Hongkong, China, and Manila.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1891.

A MILITARY PROPHECY.

LORD WOLSELEY, Britain's 'only General,' and a pen-and-ink soldier at that, has been trying his 'prentice hand' at prophecy in a recent issue of the *Review of Reviews*. He says China is the coming nation, and that the Mongolians will over-run the world. Here are a few chunks of wisdom from the pen of the pipe-clay warrior who didn't relieve Gordon at Khartoum:

"The battle of Armageddon will take place between the Chinese and the English-speaking races. There will be, I assume, another war between France and Germany, and it will be the bloodiest war or series of wars which we have seen in Europe. But, someday, a great general or lawgiver will arise in China, and the Chinese, who have been motionless for three centuries, will begin to progress. They will take to the profession of arms, and then they will hurl themselves upon the Russian Empire. Before the Chinese armies—as they possess every military virtue, are stolidly indifferent to death, and capable of inexhaustible endurance—the Russians will march westward. They will over-run India, sweeping us into the sea. Asia will belong to them, and then, at last, English, Americans, Australians, will have to rally for a last desperate conflict. So certain do I regard this, that I think one fixed point of our policy should be to strain every nerve and make every sacrifice to keep on good terms with China. China is a great power."

It's a far cry from Dublin Castle to Canton, and not to put too fine a point on it, the present Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Ireland, in the foregoing language of ignorant twaddle, writes himself

down a long-eared ass. Lord Wolseley's assumption as to another war between France and Germany, which he says will be the bloodiest war ever seen in Europe, may or may not be well founded—probably it is—, but when he enters on Chinese territory his superficial knowledge cannot be hidden. He confidently prophesies that someday a great general or law-giver will arise in China, and the Chinese, who have been motionless for three centuries, will then begin to progress. China flatters itself at the present moment that it possesses not one but many law-givers, who can doubly discount the legal lights of all other nations, and we must admit that CHAO CHIH-TUNG, LI HUNG-CHANG, and several of the sages of the Tsung-li Yamen would take a lot of beating in any branch of practical diplomacy. As law-giving, pure and simple, that in China is all but universally influenced by the forcible persuasion of that simple and homely article, the national bamboo. Whether China can boast of any great generals we really are not in a position to say; if they were judged from the standpoint of European military science they would probably be found sadly wanting, although brave enough in the field and perfect masters of strategy according to Chinese ideas. His Excellency Liu Ming CHUAN, Governor of Formosa, bears the reputation of being a courageous and skilful soldier, and it is undoubted that he more than held his own against the French troops when Admiral DE LESPES attacked Tamsui; but acting on the defensive behind earthworks is one thing and marshalling and directing an army in the open field is quite another. There were other Chinese commanders who fought gallantly and with a fair amount of success against the French commanders in the Tonquin affair; but it would be the height of folly to pretend that the whole Chinese Army contains one general capable of conducting a campaign on anything like even terms with the faintest prospect of success against an army commanded by a skilled European.

And who told Lord Wolseley that the Chinese Empire had been standing still for three centuries? How a man in his lordship's position can lay himself open to ridicule by making such absurd statements it is not easy to imagine. Lord Wolseley must know that within the past sixty years China has been going slowly but steadily ahead; that she has had wars on four occasions with European Powers—with Great Britain twice, with France and with Russia;—that, once isolated from the rest of the world, she has now international relations and commerce with all nations; that steamers flying the dragon flag sail on every sea; that huge iron-clads and fast-steaming torpedo craft have taken the place of the old fashioned junk; that the Empire is intersected with telegraph wires, while railways, electric lighting, water-works on foreign principles, mining in every branch, and other foreign innovations are making progress everywhere. And this is what Lord Wolseley terms "standing still."

His lordship is also entirely wrong in his estimate of the Chinese as soldiers; he says they possess every military virtue, are stolidly indifferent to death, and capable of inexhaustible endurance. Greater nonsense was never seen in print. The Chinese are undoubtedly brave, and when well led will seldom go back; but they are not amenable to strict discipline, they are easily driven into a panic, their alleged extraordinary endurance is a myth, their physical weakness would never stand against a rush with the bayonet of a foreign army, they do not possess one lot of what Englishmen call dash and Frenchmen *fiat*, and they don't like fighting and wouldn't be soldiers if they could be anything else. Add to all this, with the exception of LI HUNG-CHANG's foreign-drilled contingent in Chihli and a few detachments on the Mongolian frontiers, China has no regular army, nothing but a heterogeneous mass of coolies and ragamuffins, armed with ancient muskets that won't go off, bows and arrows, tridents, spears and other gruesome weapons that are only fit for a museum.

The conqueror of ARAB PASHA may set his mind at rest. China has no intention of hurling itself upon the Russian Empire; in the wildest dreams of its most ambitious and pugnacious rulers the idea of over-running India and sweeping us into the sea has never found a place; and the general or statesman who seriously proposed to the Dragon Throne to make a clean sweep of England, America and Australia, would be shorter by a head before he had time to think twice. China is not a military nation, she has no ambitious schemes of conquest, and she only wants to be left alone to pursue her destiny in her own way. For the protection of her own rights she will fight stubbornly against all comers, but outside the limits of the Middle Kingdom and its dependencies she has no desire for conquest, and if

that desire did exist she has no power to carry it out. The next time Lord Wolseley rushes into print regarding matters Chinese, it would be just as well if he took the trouble to verify the ridiculous impressions he appears to have formed on mere hearsay, or the idle chatter of some irresponsible globe-trotter.

TELEGRAMS.

CONTINUED SEVERE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 18th.

There has been a blizzard of unexampled violence in Great Britain. Trains were blocked all night in the south-east of England, and the Channel packets were 12 hours late in arriving at their destination. The Lydd lifeboat in going to some wrecks was capsized, and seven of the crew were drowned. The fall of snow in London is unabated.

FANCY PRICE FOR CEYLON TEA.

A small lot of tea from the Gartmore Estate has been sold at ten pounds twelve shillings and six pence per pound.

BRITISH STEAMER SEIZED BY PORTUGUESE.

March 17th.

The Portuguese have seized a British steamer on the Limpopo river. The *Times* says that Portugal must be held accountable for the outrage.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Fox the first time in its history the United States last year produced more pig-iron than Great Britain.

We are requested to remind the friends of the Warrant officers and Garrison staff that the usual practice dance will be held this evening at the Commalesarist Buildings.

AMONGST the arrivals to-day we note that of the *Mila Shakespeare* Company. As already notified the company will give their first performance at the Theatre Royal on Saturday night.

THE nominal fine of four Mexicans was imposed by the magistrate this morning upon a hawker caught in possession of 1½ tins of prepared opium without a certificate from the Opium Farmer.

MADAME PATRY'S Scotch concert at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, last night, was well attended and proved a most gratifying success. A detailed report is unavoidably held over until to-morrow.

"FILL your mind with useful information, my young friend," said the missionary. "Remember, the empty bag cannot stand upright." "What's the matter with Baldwin's balloon?" asked the irreverent youth.

How is this for high? An American paper says that in the Taeping rebellion of a third of a century ago in China, the Emperor raised a large army of women to assist his male soldiers in saving the Empire.

MESSRS. Adamson, Bell & Co., agents for the Canadian Pacific Line, inform that the steamer *Empress of India* has left Singapore, and is due here on Monday afternoon. The *St. Albans* was delivered in New York on the 14th inst.

We understand it is the intention of the officers of the A. & S. Highlanders to give a ball on the 22nd prox. at the City Hall, in honour of the twelfth anniversary of the battle of Ghalilovo. This battle, in which the first took a prominent part was fought on the 2nd April, 1879, and resulted in the Zulus being routed with great loss.

PYTHAGORAS, the philosopher, used the letter Y as a symbol of human life. "Remember," he wrote, "that the path of virtue and vice resemble the letter Y, the foot representing infancy, and the forked top the two paths of vice and virtue, one or the other of which people are to enter upon after attaining the age of discretion." Why, certainly.

FAM KAI, P.C. 397, who was charged with taking part in the armed attack on a house in D'Almeida Street on the 8th inst. and who was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions, which closed yesterday, will re-appear before Mr. Wise to-morrow, owing to the Attorney-General having sent the case back to the Magistrate for further investigation.

THE report of the proceedings at the meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon in connection with the Military Contribution, will be found in another part of this issue. We shall deal at length with the subject at an early date, and meanwhile we are glad to see the unofficial members at last taking up a firm position against what can only be properly described as disgraceful official conduct.

Our hard worked Officials, acting or otherwise, may be interested to know that there are more public holidays in Honolulu than in any other city in the world. Among the days observed are Queen's Birthday, Coronation Day, all the French and Portuguese holidays, the American Thanksgiving Day, and the Chinese New Year, as well as all the public holidays peculiar to the gay and festive Honolulu natives themselves.

A meeting of creditors of Lung Yau Shan, alias Lung Ah Yau, who lately carried on business as a ship-chandler and compradore under the style of Shing Hing, No. 60, Praya Central, was held at the Registrar's Office this morning. At the last meeting, a fortnight ago, the bankrupt was ordered to make out a list of debtors and furnish a correct balance sheet, but this he failed to do and the case was adjourned till to-morrow morning.

The monthly smoking concert of the Garrison Staff mess was held last evening in their commodious room, Queen's Road. The readings, recitations, songs and musical selections were carried out with their usual zest, to the accompaniment of a piano and two violins. Mr. Reed favoured the company with a note on the happenings which was fully appreciated and a reading given by Sergt. Major Meredith was received with great applause. The usual toasts having been passed, the concert was brought to a close by the national anthem.

MARTIME powers, says the *N. Y. Maritime Register*, are fast appreciating the usefulness of oil as a way of quelling. England has already made a law relating to the use of oil for this purpose. The Norwegian Vettis have made a regulation requiring that in future all vessels exceeding 200 tons must have on board at least five, and all other smaller vessels at least three bags or other appliances for the distribution of oil over heavy seas. American shipmasters are not backward in using oil on heavy seas, but there are some who yet remain sceptical, and a regulation making the use of oil obligatory would not, therefore, be popular.

CARDINAL Manning is eighty-two years old and Gladstone eighty-one. When these two old cronies get together and talk about their boyhood's days, they are as happy as Hongkong brokers after a settlement day.

A FEW days ago a Chinaman, caught in the act of "running" some 30 taels of opium ashore from the *Huangshan*, stated to the magistrate that he did it under orders from the compradore of the boat. The case was remanded to await the arrival of the said compradore from Macao, but as that gentleman is attending the funeral obsequies of one of his relatives in the Holy City, Mr. Wise finished the affair this morning by ordering the defendant to contribute the sum of \$25 to the revenue of the Colony.

THE ever-gentle, loving and forgiving soul of woman asserted itself lately in one of the New Zealand police-courts. A stout, middle-aged lady was called by the police as a witness in a larceny-case. She came up rather reluctantly, and kissed the Scripture with the air of a person tackling an uncongenial job, and then a bright idea seemed to cross her intellect for she smiled a great, happy smile, and fired the Bible straight at the nearest lawyer's head. He had just time to bob down as the missile grazed his ear, and broke its back against the opposite wall, and then a brawny officer rushed forward and seized the bearer of evidence, and the word of Truth was picked up and dusted, and the court adjourned.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. Fielding Clarke, Puisne Judge.)

March 19th.

LI YAN V. U. YU.

This was a claim for \$603.66 as balance due on two promissory notes. Mr. Reece, of Messrs. Ewens and Reece, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, and Mr. Holmes, of Messrs. Holmes and Rodyk, for the defendant.

The plaintiff said he was master of the *Mui Loong* ship, No. 9, West Street. The defendant was a contractor and master of the *Chien Yuen* ship. He had had business transactions with the plaintiff, who was a brick and the dealer. His first dealings with him was in February, 1889. By September, 1889, defendant owed plaintiff \$1,210. In payment of that two promissory notes were given by the defendant, the first of which was for \$800, dated 4th September, 1889, and the second \$410, dated 6th September, 1889. The notes were given because plaintiff asked for payment. He said he could not give him money but he made out the promissory notes. The notes were written by the plaintiff and the defendant signed and chopped them in the presence of the plaintiff and a foki, named Li Yik. On the 28th October, the defendant paid \$640. The defendant sent for the promissory notes on that date and made an endorsement of the payment on the notes, which were sent back to the plaintiff. Plaintiff gave the defendant credit for that sum. The plaintiff had done repairs for defendant and there was at present a balance due of \$603.66.

Cross-examination. The money was due only on the notes. There was also a small amount for goods. The promissory notes were written in plaintiff's shop. The business had been closed since the end of last Chinese year.

The case was adjourned.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. There were present:—His Excellency the Governor, Sir G. William de Vaux, K.C.M.G., (President); Mr. W. M. Deane, C.M.G., (Acting Colonial Secretary); Mr. N. G. Mitchell-Innes (Colonial Treasurer); Mr. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart (Registrar-General); Mr. S. Brown (Surveyor-General); Messrs. P. Ryrie, C. F. Chater, T. H. Whitehead, Ho Kai, and J. J. Keswick, (unofficial members), and Mr. A. M. Thomson, Clerk of Councils.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

THE MILITARY (EXTRA) CONTRIBUTION.

The Acting Colonial Secretary moved "that the vote for military contribution be considered." His Excellency said, before honourable members expressed their views on this vote he thought well that he should explain more clearly the observations which he made on the last occasion, which might have been somewhat misunderstood—or not clearly understood. It appeared to him that the opposition had chiefly arisen owing to the unfortunate mistake of the Imperial Government in making the increase to the contribution provisional—dependent, more or less, on the augmentation to the strength of the Garrison. The question of whether the additional vote was right, and just depended on circumstances, and on the response to two questions: First, having regard to the relative interests of the "mother country" and the Colony, is the proportion of the whole which we are now asked to pay greater than it ought to be in reference to the Imperial advantages which we reap by the connection that exists between the two? Second, if not unduly great, is the amount asked for greater than we are able to bear without serious injury to our own prosperity? He did not think it would require much consideration by honourable members of the Council to give an answer to the first question. As far as he knew the promise of the Imperial authorities to increase the Forces here was aside from the real question at issue; nevertheless, in as much as the incidental expense was for our own benefit here he could not think the amount the Colony was called upon to bear was an unduly large one, when it was borne in mind that it was only about one-fourth of the total cost of the Military Forces in Hongkong. Even after making large allowances for the large spaces and buildings occupied and apart from the cost of the up-keep of the fleet, for which the colony paid nothing. He questioned whether anyone, looking at it from that point of view, would declare the demand an unfair one. Then as to the colony's capacity to pay the contribution; that was a question surrounded with more doubt. After giving the subject very full consideration he had no doubt whatever that the colony could pay it without serious injury, but he could only say that for the present moment, in the course of a few years it might be very difficult to pay it, and the question would become a very important one especially as it was indicated in the War Office despatch that the sum now demanded would not be sufficient later on. The gravity in the situation would be increased by that fact if the present condition of the Colony could not be guaranteed for any number of years. As it was clear that no such guarantee could be given, the question of probable future increase was a very important one as regards the future. The colony was unquestionably regarded by the outside world as very wealthy; the figures in the trade impressed the outside world very largely and justly. But it must, of course, be borne in mind that our wealth almost entirely depended upon local circumstances. Our wealth depended

on our trade, which was far more liable to the sudden fluctuations than was the trade of the United Kingdom. The trade of Hongkong was rather that of a great distributing centre—it exported articles just in the condition in which they were received. But the trade of the United Kingdom consisted largely in the production of manufactures which were exported. The island of St. Thomas, in the West Indies, was a great distributing centre at one time. From it the whole of the West Indies were supplied. To-day St. Thomas was little else than a coal depot for trading steamers—its function had gone. The immediate cause of the transition was to be found in the fact that the merchants of the Indies found it to their advantage to deal direct with the old country, which supplied them with their imports. Now, as regards our relative position to China—which compelled all vessels to pass close to our own doors—Hongkong was in a very much better position than St. Thomas. He merely spoke of St. Thomas for it was in an analogous position, and what had happened there showed how a change in trade might affect an emporium of trade seriously—though Hongkong was, from a geographical point of view, very favourably situated. At the present time Hongkong was suffering from depression attributable to three causes, namely:

(a) The restrictive legislation against the Chinese in Australia and America.

(b) The increased growth of the poppy in China which resulted in a diminution of the foreign (Indian) opium trade.

(c) The decline in the export trade of Chinese tea, owing to the competition caused by the Ceylon and Indian tea.

He was pleased to see, despite the grave causes of depression, that trade in other lines had not fallen off; the tonnage of the port, for instance, had increased. The full effect of the three above named adverse circumstances were not yet estimable, so it was quite possible that the Colony's capacity to pay the amount now demanded might be seriously affected in the course of a few years and become a great hardship to the colony. Unless the circumstances materially altered it would be very difficult to pay it. However, he mentioned the matter as a question of the future, and he did not believe that hon. members, taking everything into consideration, would regard it as other than a just and fair demand. On the other hand he felt sure that had it not been for the unfortunate promise of the War Office referred to the unofficial members would not have opposed the vote. He gathered that the opposition depended almost entirely on the unfortunate representations made when the vote was first urged on their attention. He had no doubt but that the increase of troops was put in the foreground, and therefore it was the more unfortunate that the promise was not fulfilled. But if the demand was a just one—and he believed he had shown valid reasons that it was—then it appeared to him that the mere failure of the promise had nothing to do with it; there was, doubtless, ground for complaint, but no ground for refusing to vote the money which hon. members would undoubtedly have voted but for the mistake referred to. His Excellency put the matter very plainly by means of a *simile*; using A to represent the War Office, B the Colonial Office and C the colony of Hongkong, he urged that the mere fact of B failing to carry out a promise to C which he had made as the agent of A, and for whose acts he was not responsible, would not justify C in declining to pay to B what was promised and due. He believed that the Colony was morally bound to pay the contribution. For the reasons given he felt he could conscientiously recommend the vote. He had no doubts of the future, but at the present time he could not help thinking that the Colony ought to pay the amount. He would be glad to hear what others might have to say on the subject.

Mr. Phineas Ryley said, he had fully considered the question together with his unofficial colleagues. But they could not satisfy themselves of the necessity for payment of the extra contribution, or of the justice of the demand. It was all very well to say this. Colony should pay the money, but in face of the fact that all public works were stopped by telegram and the colony was thus hampered in its progress he could not see the justice of the demand. It appeared that the Colony could only pay it by having something else cut off. If the Government had kept faith with the colony there would have been at least a *quid pro quo* for it in the shape of security, but now it was asked to pay without getting any return. At the present time the Garrison was not strong and unless materially assisted, in the hour of danger, by the Navy it would be in a very bad way indeed. No doubt the Navy would assist in time of need, but it would be unreasonable to expect that all the fleet would be at our "beck and call"—we should have the vessels that could be spared, and no more. He might add that since the last meeting of Council he and his unofficial colleagues had been in receipt of correspondence from Singapore and Ceylon, and it was a great pleasure to him to note that there the unofficial members had taken the part of the ratepayers. They were not the servants of the Colonial Office, but of the public, who paid them, and who worked in the public interest. The unofficials of this colony were now backed by Singapore and Ceylon and intended to oppose the unwarrantable demands of the Home Government to the last. If the vote were passed, as proposed, a public meeting would be called and a petition to Her Majesty be drawn up and forwarded at once. At that public meeting there would be a clear expression of opinion touching the breach of faith committed by the Government, the voice of the people would be heard, and no successful attempt would be made to assist in time of need, but it would be unreasonable to expect that all the fleet would be at our "beck and call"—we should have the vessels that could be spared, and no more. He might add that since the last meeting of Council he and his unofficial colleagues had been in receipt of correspondence from Singapore and Ceylon, and it was a great pleasure to him to note that there the unofficial members had taken the part of the ratepayers. They were not the servants of the Colonial Office, but of the public, who paid them, and who worked in the public interest. The unofficials of this colony were now backed by Singapore and Ceylon and intended to oppose the unwarrantable demands of the Home Government to the last. If the vote were passed, as proposed, a public meeting would be called and a petition to Her Majesty be drawn up and forwarded at once. At that public meeting there would be a clear expression of opinion touching the breach of faith committed by the Government, the voice of the people would be heard, and no successful attempt would be made to assist in time of need, but it would be unreasonable to expect that all the fleet would be at our "beck and call"—we should have the vessels that could be spared, and no more. He might add that since the last meeting of Council he and his unofficial colleagues had been in receipt of correspondence from Singapore and Ceylon, and it was a great pleasure to him to note that there the unofficial members had taken the part of the ratepayers. They were not the servants of the Colonial Office, but of the public, who paid them, and who worked in the public interest. The unofficials of this colony were now backed by Singapore and Ceylon and intended to oppose the unwarrantable demands of the Home Government to the last. If the vote were passed, as proposed, a public meeting would be called and a petition to Her Majesty be drawn up and forwarded at once. At that public meeting there would be a clear expression of opinion touching the breach of faith committed by the Government, the voice of the people would be heard, and no successful attempt would be made to assist in time of need, but it would be unreasonable to expect that all the fleet would be at our "beck and call"—we should have the vessels that could be spared, and no more. He might add that since the last meeting of Council he and his unofficial colleagues had been in receipt of correspondence from Singapore and Ceylon, and it was a great pleasure to him to note that there the unofficial members had taken the part of the ratepayers. They were not the servants of the Colonial Office, but of the public, who paid them, and who worked in the public interest. The unofficials of this colony were now backed by Singapore and Ceylon and intended to oppose the unwarrantable demands of the Home Government to the last. If the vote were passed, as proposed, a public meeting would be called and a petition to Her Majesty be drawn up and forwarded at once. At that public meeting there would be a clear expression of opinion touching the breach of faith committed by the Government, the voice of the people would be heard, and no successful attempt would be made to assist in time of need, but it would be unreasonable to expect that all the fleet would be at our "beck and call"—we should have the vessels that could be spared, and no more. He might add that since the last meeting of Council he and his unofficial colleagues had been in receipt of correspondence from Singapore and Ceylon, and it was a great pleasure to him to note that there the unofficial members had taken the part of the ratepayers. They were not the servants of the Colonial Office, but of the public, who paid them, and who worked in the public interest. The unofficials of this colony were now backed by Singapore and Ceylon and intended to oppose the unwarrantable demands of the Home Government to the last. If the vote were passed, as proposed, a public meeting would be called and a petition to Her Majesty be drawn up and forwarded at once. At that public meeting there would be a clear expression of opinion touching the breach of faith committed by the Government, the voice of the people would be heard, and no successful attempt would be made to assist in time of need, but it would be unreasonable to expect that all the fleet would be at our "beck and call"—we should have the vessels that could be spared, and no more. He might add that since the last meeting of Council he and his unofficial colleagues had been in receipt of correspondence from Singapore and Ceylon, and it was a great pleasure to him to note that there the unofficial members had taken the part of the ratepayers. They were not the servants of the Colonial Office, but of the public, who paid them, and who worked in the public interest. The unofficials of this colony were now backed by Singapore and Ceylon and intended to oppose the unwarrantable demands of the Home Government to the last. If the vote were passed, as proposed, a public meeting would be called and a petition to Her Majesty be drawn up and forwarded at once. At that public meeting there would be a clear expression of opinion touching the breach of faith committed by the Government, the voice of the people would be heard, and no successful attempt would be made to assist in time of need, but it would be unreasonable to expect that all the fleet would be at our "beck and call"—we should have the vessels that could be spared, and no more. He might add that since the last meeting of Council he and his unofficial colleagues had been in receipt of correspondence from Singapore and Ceylon, and it was a great pleasure to him to note that there the unofficial members had taken the part of the ratepayers. They were not the servants of the Colonial Office, but of the public, who paid them, and who worked in the public interest. The unofficials of this colony were now backed by Singapore and Ceylon and intended to oppose the unwarrantable demands of the Home Government to the last. If the vote were passed, as proposed, a public meeting would be called and a petition to Her Majesty be drawn up and forwarded at once. At that public meeting there would be a clear expression of opinion touching the breach of faith committed by the Government, the voice of the people would be heard, and no successful attempt would be made to assist in time of need, but it would be unreasonable to expect that all the fleet would be at our "beck and call"—we should have the vessels that could be spared, and no more. He might add that since the last meeting of Council he and his unofficial colleagues had been in receipt of correspondence from Singapore and Ceylon, and it was a great pleasure to him to note that there the unofficial members had taken the part of the ratepayers. They were not the servants of the Colonial Office, but of the public, who paid them, and who worked in the public interest. The unofficials of this colony were now backed by Singapore and Ceylon and intended to oppose the unwarrantable demands of the Home Government to the last. If the vote were passed, as proposed, a public meeting would be called and a petition to Her Majesty be drawn up and forwarded at once. At that public meeting there would be a clear expression of opinion touching the breach of faith committed by the Government, the voice of the people would be heard, and no successful attempt would be made to assist in time of need, but it would be unreasonable to expect that all the fleet would be at our "beck and call"—we should have the vessels that could be spared, and no more. He might add that since the last meeting of Council he and his unofficial colleagues had been in receipt of correspondence from Singapore and Ceylon, and it was a great pleasure to him to note that there the unofficial members had taken the part of the ratepayers. They were not the servants of the Colonial Office, but of the public, who paid them, and who worked in the public interest. The unofficials of this colony were now backed by Singapore and Ceylon and intended to oppose the unwarrantable demands of the Home Government to the last. If the vote were passed, as proposed, a public meeting would be called and a petition to Her Majesty be drawn up and forwarded at once. At that public meeting there would be a clear expression of opinion touching the breach of faith committed by the Government, the voice of the people would be heard, and no successful attempt would be made to assist in time of need, but it would be unreasonable to expect that all the fleet would be at our "beck and call"—we should have the vessels that could be spared, and no more. He might add that since the last meeting of Council he and his unofficial colleagues had been in receipt of correspondence from Singapore and Ceylon, and it was a great pleasure to him to note that there the unofficial members had taken the part of the ratepayers. They were not the servants of the Colonial Office, but of the public, who paid them, and who worked in the public interest. The unofficials of this colony were now backed by Singapore and Ceylon and intended to oppose the unwarrantable demands of the Home Government to the last. If the vote were passed, as proposed, a public meeting would be called and a petition to Her Majesty be drawn up and forwarded at once. At that public meeting there would be a clear expression of opinion touching the breach of faith committed by the Government, the voice of the people would be heard, and no successful attempt would be made to assist in time of need, but it would be unreasonable to expect that all the fleet would be at our "beck and call"—we should have the vessels that could be spared, and no more. He might add that since the last meeting of Council he and his unofficial colleagues had been in receipt of correspondence from Singapore and Ceylon, and it was a great pleasure to him to note that there the unofficial members had taken the part of the ratepayers. They were not the servants of the Colonial Office, but of the public, who paid them, and who worked in the public interest. 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Today's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.
Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor Sir GEORGE WILLIAM DES VOEUX, K.C.M.G.
TO-MORROW, the 20th March.
MADAME PATEY,
HER CONCERT PARTY,
In a
GRAND CONCERT
CLASSICAL AND POPULAR MUSIC.
MADAME PATEY WILL SING:—
1. "Quando ti Lieti" (Faust).....Gounod.
2. "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep".....Knight.
3. "The Minstrel Boy".....Moore.
POPULAR PRICES.
Dress Circle and Stalls.....\$2.00
Back Seats.....1.00
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price to the Back Seats.
Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD.,
W. H. POOLE, Manager.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1891. [431]
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.
THE Company's Steamship
"HALLOONG,"
Captain Bathurst, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARRAK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1891. [432]
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
NOTICE.
STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.
(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)
THE Company's Steamship
"GENERAL WERDER,"
Captain M. Elchei, will leave for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 20th inst., at 3 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1891. [4]
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
NOTICE.
STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
THE Company's Steamship
"SACHSEN,"
Captain K. von Goessel, will leave for the above place TO-MORROW, the 20th inst., at 3 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1891. [4]
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
STEAMSHIP "SACHSEN,"
FROM BREMEN AND PORTS OF CALL.
THE above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will go on to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 p.m., this afternoon, the 19th inst.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 26th instant, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 4 P.M.
All Claims must reach us before the 27th inst., or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be counterchecked by
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1891. [4]
FOR SALE.
DOG CART and PONY, and set of English harness never used. The Pony is a perfect Lady's Hack.
Apply to
CAPTAIN GARDINER.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1891. [430]
NOTICE.
WE have this day OPENED a BRANCH of our FIRM at HANKOW.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1891. [431]
TO BE LET.
A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, No. 3, "Wild Dell Buildings," Wanchai Road (opposite Bakery).
No. 1 (corner House facing East) and No. 6 (corner House facing West) Richmond Terrace (the former with Conservatory and Tennis Lawn). Each House contains Six Good Rooms, and is pleasantly situated.
No. 4, RICHMOND TERRACE, Four large Rooms.
Apply to
HENRY HUMPHREYS.
TO BE LET OR SOLD.
On favourable terms, with immediate Possession.
EIGHT HOUSES at "Mountain View," Peak District, near Plunkett's Gap.
If sold, part of the purchase money can remain on Mortgage.
Apply to
JOHN A. JUPP.
53 & 49, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1891. [35]
HONGKONG SCHOOLS' ATHLETIC SPORTS.
By kind permission of the Jockey Club, the SCHOOLS' connected with the above will be held on the Race Course, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, commencing at 1.30 p.m.
LADY DES VOEUX has kindly consented to Distribute the Prizes.
Selections of Music will be given at intervals by the Band of the A. & S. Highlanders.
EDW. JNO. BOARDS,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1891. [449]

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.
Mrs. CARSON, Lessee and Manager.
GRAND DRAMATIC SEASON
COMMENCING SATURDAY NEXT,
the 21st March, 1891.
Under the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. the Governor, Sir GEO. WILLIAM DES VOEUX, K.C.M.G. and LADY DES VOEUX.
Mr. GEO. C. MILN supported by
MISS LOUISE JORDAN & ORIGINAL COMPANY
IN
H A M L E T.
PROGRAMME FOR THE SEASON,
Saturday and Tuesday, 21st and 24th March, HAMLET; Thursday, 26th, MERCHANT OF VENICE; Saturday, 28th, RICHARD III; Wednesday and Thursday, 1st and 2nd April, ROMEO AND JULIET; Saturday and Monday, 4th and 5th, ROB ROY; Wednesday, 8th, OTHELLO; Thursday, 9th, LADY OF LYONS; Saturday, 12th April, Farewell Performance, MACBETH.
Popular Prices:—\$2 and \$1. Soldiers and Sailors Half-price to Pit.
Seats now being booked for each Performance at Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.
Doors open 8.30. Performance to commence at 9 p.m.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1890. [437]
THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.
THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.
The above Club will give
A PERFORMANCE
ON
MONDAY, the 30th March,
AND
TUESDAY, the 31st March,
When will be produced an Original Comedy by James Albery, entitled:—
"TWO ROSES."
By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel CHATER and the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders will perform during the Evening.
Tickets can be obtained from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. on and after Monday, March 23rd, at 11 a.m. Price, \$2 and \$1.
Doors open 8.30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1891. [433]
Insurances.
THE STANDARD
A SCOTCH LIFE OFFICE OF 64 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST AND MOST PROGRESSIVE OF THE PROVED INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.
THE Standard has a long record of good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £7,000,000 Stg.; the Premiums are moderate; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong.
[432-6]
GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1880. [66]
THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1890. [156]
NOTICE.
THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.
The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.
WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, Hongkong, 1st February, 1891. [216]
GENERAL NOTICE.
THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).
CAPITAL, TAELS 500,000. \$433,333-33.
RESERVE FUND.....\$315,000-00.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq., Lo YUE MOON, Esq., LOU TAO SHUN, Esq.,
MANAGER.—HO AMEL.
MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES on all parts of the world.
HEAD OFFICE, 3 & 5, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 17th December, 1890. [159]
NOTICE.
JAYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.
JAYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.
THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices, Extra Special terms for Shipping and Large Orders.
SIR ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.M.G., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says
"It is the best Disinfectant in use."
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1891. [10]

Masonic.

CATHAY CHAPTER, No. 1,165.
A REGULAR CONVOCATION of the above Chapter, will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, TO-MORROW, the 20th inst., at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1891. [410]

To be Let.

TO LET.
BLUE BUNGALOW, PEAK ROAD.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1891. [445]
TO BE LET.
No. 10, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to
HERCULES J. SCOTT.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1891. [227]
KOWLOON.
TO LET.
KNUTSFORD TERRACE.—KIMBERLEY ROAD.
With immediate Possession.
THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING Co.'s ESTATE. Healthily situated 5 ROOMED HOUSES with Bath-rooms complete; splendid view. Moderate Rent.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 12th March 1891 [415]
TO LET.
NOS. 25 & 27, ELGIN STREET, behind the Old Union Church.
Apply to
ACHEE & Co.
Hongkong, 25th February, 1891. [20]
TO LET.
With immediate Possession.
No. 17, PRAYA CENTRAL.
OFFICES—above Messrs. Douglas, Laprak & Co.'s Premises.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1890. [49]
TO LET.
NOS. 9 & 11, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
ROOMS in College Chambers No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
OFFICES and CHAMBERS in Connaught House, Queen's Road Central.
OFFICES in Victoria Buildings.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1891. [13]
TO LET.
Possession on 1st April next.
HOUSE No. 13, ELGIN STREET.
For particulars, apply to
LOUIS KIRCHMANN,
No. 4, Ladder Street Terrace.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1891. [348]

Hotels.

THE SHAMEN HOTEL.
BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.
THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive Visitors.
The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Room, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.
The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experienced hands.
Wines, Spirits, Malt Liqueurs, etc., of the best quality only.
A. F. DO ROZARIO, Manager.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1890. [1047]
PEAK HOTEL, VICTORIA GAP, PEAK,
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus.
THE most beautiful position in the environs of Hongkong, situated 1,250 feet above sea level, commanding magnificent views of the City and Harbour of Victoria, the mainland of China and neighbouring islands.
Cool Southern breezes in Summer with perfect protection from N.E. Winds of Winter.
The best accommodation of Visitors with every comfort, convenience and attention.
The Cuisine is under the best supervision and every luxury obtainable is supplied.
WINE, etc., of the best Brands and finest qualities only are kept.
TERMS MODERATE.
Telephone No. 25.
PEAK HOTEL & TRADING Co., Ltd., Proprietors.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1891. [277]
THE BOA VISTA.
BISHOPS BAY, MACAO.
THIS House, situated on the sea shore in one of the best and healthiest parts of Macao, and commanding an admirable view, facing the South, was OPENED as a HOTEL on the 1st July.
Every comfort will be provided for visitors, with excellent cuisine and choice wines.
Hot, Cold, Shower and Sea Water Baths. Large and well Ventilated Dining, Billiard, and Reading Rooms, and well supplied Bar.
A small dairy is attached to the premises.
MRS. MARIA B. DE REMEDIOS, Proprietress.
HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.
A COMPETITION for the LONG RANGE SHOOTING, HANDICAP SUBSCRIPTION CUP and RANGE SPOONS, will be held on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3.30 P.M. Distance, 500 and 600 yards. Ten shots at each Position. Entrance fee, 50 cents.
A Launch will leave the P. & O. Pier at 3 O'CLOCK P.M. to convey competitors.
FRANK COLLINS, Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1891. [16]


Intimations.

NOTICE.
HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce will be held TO-MORROW, the 20th March, at 3.30 p.m., at the Rooms of the Chamber, City Hall, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee, and passing the Secretary's Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1890.
By Order,
F. HENDERSON, Secretary. [409]
NOTICE.
CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Thirteenth Ordinary Annual MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder Street, on SATURDAY, the 21st March, at 11 a.m., for the purpose of receiving a Report from the General Agents with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1890.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 21st March, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1891. [361]
NOTICE.
CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.
ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1890.
CONTRIBUTORS to the above Office are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions, for the year ending 31st December, 1890, in order that the Distribution of Bonus may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st day of March instant, will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents; Canton Insurance Office, Limited.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1891. [372]
STRAITS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED at the HEAD OFFICE, SINGAPORE, from the 11th to 25th March next, both days inclusive.
ROBT. BAIRD, Agent.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1891. [346]
THE BALMORAL GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of March, 1891, at 2.30 p.m. in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and a Statement of Accounts to the 30th day of September, 1890.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th inst., to the 25th inst., both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
K. A. STEVENS, Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1891. [406]
THE BALMORAL GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, at 2.45 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of March, 1891, for the purpose of considering, and if approved, of passing, the following Special Resolution:—
That the Capital of the Balmoral Gold Mining Company, Limited, be increased from \$180,000 to \$225,000 by the creation of Four Thousand and Five Hundred New Shares of \$50 each to be fully paid up. And that such New Shares be issued upon such terms and conditions and generally with such rights and privileges as shall be resolved upon or directed at the Meeting, and if no direction be given, as the Directors shall determine.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
K. A. STEVENS, Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1891. [407]
THE PUNJON AND SUNGHE DUA SAM/NTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Fifth Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 9, Queen's Road, on TUESDAY, the 31st March, 1891, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to the 30th September, 1890.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 30th instant, both days inclusive.
A. O'D. GOURDIN, Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1891. [437]
THE PUNJON AND SUNGHE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Queen's Road, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 31st March, 1891, at 4.15 of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, passing resolutions to alter the Articles of Association by striking out paragraph 2 of Article 6, and paragraph 5 of Article 13, and to authorize the Directors to increase the Capital of the Company by the issue of 60,000 New Shares of \$1 each. Further, to authorize the Company to further increase its Capital from time to time to such amount as may be deemed expedient. A Resolution will also be proposed authorizing the Directors to abandon or otherwise dispose of the Sunghe Dua Samantan property.
By Order of the Board,
A. O'D. GOURDIN, Secretary.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1891. [438]
HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.
HONGKONG DERBY, 1891.
THE WEIGHTS for the above RACE will be weight for inches, not over 10 lbs. as hereinafter.
E. H. GORE-BOOTH, Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1891. [449]

Intimations.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
INFORMATION has been received from the Military Authorities that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from the Batteries at Lyemun in North-Westerly and Easterly directions, North Point in a North-Easterly direction, and Kowloon Dock in an Easterly direction from the 16th to 21st instants, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily.
All Ships, Junks and other Vessels are cautioned to keep clear of the range.
By Command,
W. M. DEANE, Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 12th March, 1891. [420]
TO BOARDERS.
FIRST-CLASS BOARD; permanent boarders preferred.
Apply to
MRS. CARROLL, No. 7, Calne Road.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1890. [425]
CANTON DISTRICT.
LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS, No. 38.
PILES OF WHAMPOA BARRIER CARRIED AWAY.
CAPTAINS of Vessels are hereby notified, that no reliance can be placed on the position of the GREEN LIGHT at the Whampoa barrier, (Li-lé Cha) until the outer piles on the South side—recently carried away—are replaced; due notice of which will be given.
J. H. MAY, Harbour Master.
Approved
F. E. WOODRUFF, Commissioners.
Canton, 14th March, 1891. [436]
NOTICE.
THOMAS KERR & CO. ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS AND CONTRACTORS.
YAU-MA-TI ENGINEERING WORKS, KOWLOON.
OFFICE—No. 12, D'Aguiar Street.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1890. [30]
NOTICE.
THE Undersigned has secured the services of an experienced PHOTOGRAPHER, and undertakes to produce First Class Photographs and the enlargement of Photos, &c. Cabinets (enamelled).....\$5 a dozen.
Cartes de Visite.....\$1 a dozen.
PUN WOO PHOTOGRAPHER, 84, Queen's Road Central, (Top Floor of Teen Sing, Bookbinder).
Hongkong, 17th February, 1891. [298]
NOTICE.
STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF SANDAKAN.
IN ITS PROBATE JURISDICTION.
In the Will and Estate of CHARLES WALTER FLINT, of Sandakan, Deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and other persons having any claims against the Estate of CHARLES WALTER FLINT, deceased, late of Sandakan, Merchant, Probate of whose Will has been granted by the High Court of Sandakan, to H. B. DUNLOP of Sandakan, Executor appointed by the Will of the said deceased, are hereby required to send in particulars of such claims to the said undersigned, on or before the Thirty-first day of October, 1891. And Notice is hereby given that after such date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.
Dated this First day of November, 1890.
P. F. J. MARCUS, Registrar.
[Receiver for the said Executor.
High Court, Sandakan. [161]
G. FALCONER & CO.
WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS.
No. 28, Queen's Road Central.
[102]
"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE!"
CLARKE'S
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD-PURIFIER AND RESTORER.
FOR cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities: It cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
It Cures Old Sores.
It Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
It Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
It Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
It Cures Scoury Sores.
It Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
It Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
It Cures Glandular Swellings.
It Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors, the Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."
CAUTION.
Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the Bottle, without which none are genuine.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
CHEAP! TO CLEAR.
A QUANTITY of LADY'S WATER-PROOFS of different qualities, from \$2.50 each upwards.
G. R. LAMMERT, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1891. [423]
FOR SALE.
COLLARD and COLLARD COTTAGE PIANO, Iron Frame Tychard, Dark Oak Case. In first-rate order. Can be seen on application to
A. H. OUGH, "Isadale," Kowloon.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1890. [426]
NOW READY.
THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB RACE MEETING, 1891.
A Full Descriptive Report, in pamphlet form. Orders may be sent to the following Agents:—
Mr. W. Brewer, Messrs. Kelly & Walsh & Co. or to
The "Hongkong Telegraph" Office, Pedder's Hill.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1891.
CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS, (REGISTERED).
AN ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the Preservation of Wood, Walls, Ropes and Ship's Tackle. May be applied to Beams, Floors, Wall-coverings, Wooden Ornaments, Eaves, Roofs, Wooden Sheds, Farmers' and Gardeners' Implements, Carts, Posts, Fences, Stables, Gates, Bridges, Boats, and all Timber underground. Effectually excludes all dampness from walls painted with it and entirely prevents the crumbling away and decay of both stone and bricks. White ants do not touch wood painted with Carbolineum Avenarius. Used during the last 14 years with the utmost success, as proved by numerous Testimonials from living authorities. Sold in casks of about 450 lbs. net. Price 8s. 6d. per lb. For further particulars, apply to
SCHEELE & Co., Sole Agents, No. 16, Stanley Street.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1890. [44]
JUST ARRIVED, FOR SALE.
THE New Stem Winder and Enamelled Dial WATERBURY WATCH.
SERIES J.—For Gentlemen, or large size.
SERIES L.—For Ladies, or small size.
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